The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

At Kinsington, Philadelphia, 800 carpet weavers have gone on a strike.

Hensel has been re-elected chairman of the Democratic State committee.

Several shares of the Lewisburg bridge were sold last week at $92 to $93 per share. The par value is $50.

A Union county youth recently drank a pint of whiskey and started to run two miles. He fell dead at the end of the second mile.

Harry White, great legislative blatherskite, has been arrested for forgery. Harry at one time was in nomination for three different important offices, so great was Harry's greed.

The Philadelphia *Times* almanac, for 1886, is a valuable pamphlet, and has in comprehensive form political information and statistics that are found useful every day in the year.

Congress is considering a bill for the increase of pensions of dependent widows of soldiers from $8 to $12 per month. There might be some sense in raising the pensions of this class a little and lowering it on the shoulder-strap class.

W. J. McConnell, the well-known temperance advocate, while on his way to Punxsutawney where he was expected to advocate the cause of temperance, was alleged to have been in an intoxicated condition.

If this is true then don't blame it on the cause of temperance, but score one more against the other side.

The Republican senators have backed down from their demand to ask the President for reasons for his removal of Republican office holders. They find that in such a step they would be going ahead of their business. The President has simply answered the demand of the people for a change and "turned the rascals out," and that is reason enough.

The N. Y. *Star*, Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer's paper, is what we call an excellent daily journal and the *Weekly Star* is on par with it. The *Star* is full of life politically, and strictly Democratic. Its editorials are full of freshness; its select matter entertaining, and its news department gives you the world's happenings. See adv. in another column.

A few nights ago several shots were fired at Mr. Vallandigham, the Democratic clerk in the Ohio Senate; the idea was to assassinate him, so as to make the way clear for the Sherman conspirators to get control of the Senate. Great excitement exists all over the state in consequence of the outrages attempted in the Ohio legislature by the Sherman party.

John Sherman stole the presidency for Hayes. Now he discourses in the senate in favor of honest elections. This he follows up stealing a number of seats in the Ohio legislature for members of his party in order to make sure of his re-election to the U. S. Senate. John Sherman is the boss thief of America, and the most arrant hypocrite since the days of Adam.

With all the hubbub just now being made in and out of congress against silver, we will bet our brightest silver dollar that there is not a man in congress or out of it but what would gladly accept of a little silver mine as a christmas-gift. Further we would not like to tempt any of the violent anti-silver men in congress with a bar'l of silver coin, to vote on the other side, for fear he'd wink and take us up.

In York and Lancaster counties many cattle are being killed by order of the inspector, on account of pleuropneumonia. Dr. Weber, County Inspector of diseased cattle, visited a herd belonging to Samuel G. Hoke, of Spring Grove, York county, and he found nineteen head of cattle suffering from pleuropneumonia. The heard from which these cattle were bought came from Baltimore, and the remainder were sold in Adams county.

There is another war cloud in the old country. The Greek and the Turk talk of fighting over Epirus.

The Greek Minister, in an interview respecting the war-like news published from Athens, says: The Greek King, Government and people will fight to the bitter end before they will allow Bulgaria to absorb 100,000 people belonging to the Greek race, which she will certainly do if the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia is organized. Greece is fully entitled to the whole of Epirus. England is interfering with the rights and liberties of Greece. I am confident that the Greeks can whip the Turks at sea. As to a land conflict, the moment war is declared Macedonia and Albania will be set in flames cutting off the land accommodations of the Turks.

OHIO LEGISLATIVE WRANGLE.

The *Times*: Ohio is now enjoying the luxury of two Senates, or rather one Senate with a full quorum of Senators regularly returned as elected and regularly qualified, and a rump Senate, consisting of less than a quorum, but assuming to perform the important legislative duty of unseating Senators without trial and admitting others until a quorum shall be obtained. The lawful quorum of the Senate is Democratic; the revolutionary or rump Senate without a quorum, is Republican and is sustained by Lieutenant Governor Kennedy, who is the Senate presiding officer. If the rump Senate shall persist in its revolutionary program, the wheels of the State government will be stopped, and the Supreme Court will be compelled to decide the dispute on some question of public expenditures. As the issue now stands, no court with even a shade of law, would sustain the rump Senate as a part of the legislative authority.

The cause of this violent action by the Republican minority of the Ohio Senate is the alleged fraudulent return of the four Democratic Senators from Cincinnati. A like question was met in the House by the summary rejection of the Democratic Representatives from Cincinnati without hearing or trial, just on the eve of the Senatorial election, and the seating of nine Republican contestants. Violent as that proceeding was, it was done by an undoubted quorum of the body, and its judgement cannot be revised. There was a supreme political necessity in the case to assure Sherman's re-election to the Senate, as he could not venture on a ballot with only three Republican majority in the joint convention. The action of the House, unseating members without the hearing prescribed by law, and in defiance of a decision of the Supreme Court sustaining their prima facie right to their seats, was a dangerous precedent for all parties, and is likely to breed a bountiful crop of partizan violence in that state hereafter, but the revolutionary action of the minority of the Senate, when there is not even the poor excuse of a great political necessity such as inspired the action of the House, is simply open rebellion against law and government.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, and General Farmers' Institute, will be held in the Supreme Court room at Harrisburg, Wednesday and Thursday, January 27th and 28th. The first session will begin at 10:30 o'clock, Wednesday, when the usual business, such as receiving reports of committees, appointments of new committees, election of officers, etc., will be transacted. The afternoon session will be occupied by the reading of interesting papers, as follows: Book Farming, by Hon. C. C. Musselman, of Somerset; Expectations and Experience, by H. H. Colvin, of Lackawanna; Boundary Lines, by N. F. Underwood, of Wayne; and Farmers' Rights and Duties, by Dr. Jas. Calder, of Harrisburg. In the evening the session will begin at 7:30, when Willis P. Hazard, of West Chester, will read a paper on the subject, "Can women find profitable employment in the dairy and in the breeding of thoroughbred stock?" Dr. E. W. Hale, of Centre, What I Saw in Europe; and Philip Frederick, Progress in Methods and Results in Agriculture.

Thursday morning the meeting will be called to order at 9 o'clock. The program for the day will be as follows: Fence Laws of Penn'a, by Hon. George W. Hood, of Indiana; Stock vs. Crops, by J. W. Mather, of Tioga; Wooden Fences, Their Cost and Durability, by Eastburn Reeder, of Bucks, and Wire Fences, by John I. Carter, of Chatham. In the afternoon—What Does the Farmer Most Want to Know, by Hon. J. A. Woodward, of Howard; How to Bring Up a Warn-Out Farm, by Wm. Gates, of Venango; Raising Grades, by Willie P. Hazard, and Education of Farmers' Sons, by H. M. Wise, of Butler. In the evening Prof. S. B. Heiges, principal of the Shippensburg Normal School, will lecture on Science in Agriculture.

It is requested that all the county agricultural societies, granges, farm clubs, and other agricultural or horticultural organizations will send duly accredited delegates to attend the meeting.

If the Associated Press is to be relied upon, and on such matters they are semi-official, Mr. Cleveland puts his foot down on the proposition of Republican Senators to question his power of removal. "I am led to believe," said the President to a Republican Senator, "that the majority of your body intend to insist that I shall give my reasons for suspending an office-holder at the time I nominate his successor. I must inform you that I shall do nothing of the kind. Nominations are made by and with the consent of the Senate. It is fitting in such cases that the Senate should have all the information they desire regarding the man whose nomination they are asked to confirm, but when they insist upon my reasons for making removals, they are usurping a privilege that belongs to the Executive alone, and their request will in every case be denied. That is the position I propose to take, and I am ready to abide the consequences."

GRANT AND HALLECK.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE BITTER HOSTILITY BETWEEN THEM.

An Army Officer's Quotations from General McClellan's Private War Papers—General Lew Wallace Repeating His Former Charges.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Army officers here who know the secret of the bitter hostility that existed between Generals Grant and Halleck say that when Gen. McClellan's war papers are made public a profound sensation will be created and the hatred of Grant for Halleck will no longer be a mystery. An officer who has seen the documents preserved by Gen. McClellan says:

"On Feb. 16, 1862, Gen. Grant sent his famous "unconditional surrender" letter to Gen. Buckner at Fort Donelson. The news of the surrender had thrilled the North from one end to the other, and the name of Grant was upon all lips. Gen. Halleck, the commander in the West, was at St. Louis. He was troubled at the great renown so suddenly attained by his subordinate officer. On Feb. 18, two days after the surrender of Donelson, McClellan telegraphed as follows to Halleck:

"*Gen. H. W. Halleck, St. Louis, Mo.:*
Where is Grant?
GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding."

The same day Gen. McClellan received the following:

"*Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Washington, D. C.*
In answer to your question, would say Grant is some where in the rear of his army drunk. H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General."

"Of course," continued the officer referred to, "what Gen. McClellan desired to ascertain from his question was the whereabouts of Grant's forces, and whether they had moved forward from Fort Donelson. The reply of Halleck was all the more inexcusable from the fact that Grant had kept him constantly posted of his aims and plans, and on that very day had telegraphed Halleck that he proposed to go ahead on a gunboat and reconnoiter the river in the direction of Nashville, and his army would follow.

"Gen. McClellan kept the originals of all his despatches, and certified copies were made for the War Department. These despatches are said not to be among the despatches certified and in the records of the War Department, but the originals are among Gen. McClellan's papers. They are carefully pasted into one of the large volumes in which his war despatches are preserved. Three or four years ago Gen. Grant read these original despatches, which was the first intimation that he had ever had that they were in existence."

The decision of Secretary Lamar that the legality of the Bell Telephone patents may be tested in court apparently gives satisfaction to all parties, but the telephone stockholders, as the stock fell $11.30 per share on the announcement of the decision. The avarice of the Bell company is something stupendous. For instance, it supplies the New England Telephone Company with telephones and transmitters, the first cost of which was $38,000, and for the use of these it charges in rentals and commissions $180,000 a year. All the wires and poles are owned by the New England company, which naturally is unable to earn interest or dividends on the money invested. It is just as well this greedy monopoly should be broken up. The main allegation in the proceedings sent to the courts for determination is that the patent was procured by fraud. Briefly told, the story is that Professor Gray filed his caveat and Mr. Bell filed his application upon the same day; that the caveat covered the principle of the telephone, while the application covered only an improvement in harmonic multiple telegraphy; that the contests of Gray's were wrongfully disclosed to Bell or his attorneys by Examiner Wilbur, and that by means of the information thus wrongfully and illegally obtained Bell was enabled to so amend his application that it included Gray's discovery and covered the broad art of transmitting spoken words by electricity.

BEAVER AND STEWART.

The *Times* expresses itself thus as regards the proposed Beaver and Stewart ticket:

Another consideration that is entitled to much weight is the fact that a ticket embracing Beaver and Stewart would be intellectually unbalanced unless Stewart was put at the head. With Beaver and Stewart nominated, the tail would be called upon to wag the dog in the campaign, while with Stewart and Beaver as the candidates the dog would be in the normal condition of wagging the tail. Stewart is one of the ablest political campaigners of the State; perhaps the ablest the party can now call to the front, and he possesses the rare faculty of avoiding blunders on the hustings. Beaver talks more and says less, except when he gets off his base, as often happens, when he is required to explain his speech and then explain his explanations.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26.—The main losses in Arch street by the fire this morning aggregated $534,000. The St. Cloud hotel is among the buildings destroyed.

THE NEW LAW.

A Collector to be Chosen in Every Township and Borough at the February Election—The Provisions of the Law in Full.

The qualified electors of each borough and township in the commonwealth shall, on the third Tuesday of February of each year hereafter, elect an officer, styled collector of taxes, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of April next after his election.

The courts of quarter sessions shall have power to fill by appointment, all vacancies in the said office, within their respective counties. And if any person elected to fill said office shall fail to give bond and qualify as hereinafter provided, on or before the fourth day of the term of said court next ensuing his election, the said court shall declare his office vacant and appoint a suitable person, resident in the proper borough or township to fill the same.

* * * * * * *

The several county, borough, township, school, poor and other authorities now empowered, and which may hereafter be empowered, to levy taxes within the several boroughs and townships of this commonwealth, shall, on or before the first day of August of each year after the first election of collector of taxes under this act, issue their respective duplicates of taxes assessed to the collector of taxes of their respective boroughs and townships with their warrants attached, directing and authorizing him to collect the same, but road taxes may be worked out as herebefore; provided, that such special and other road taxes as it may be lawful and necessary to collect in money, may at the direction of the supervisors or road commissioners, be placed in the hands of the collector of taxes with their warrants for collection by him; for which he shall receive five per centum of the amount collected by him, or the same may be collected by the supervisors or road commissioners as heretofore. Provided, further, that the limitations of this act, as to the time and the requirements hereof relating to keeping an alphabetical list of persons charged with taxes, shall not apply to road taxes.

The collector of taxes shall have all the power for the collection of said taxes, during his term of office, heretofore vested in collectors of county taxes under existing laws, and be subject to the same liabilities and penalties for neglect, or violation of the duties of his office.

The collector of taxes shall provide an appropriate book, the cost of which shall be allowed to him in the settlement of his accounts, in which he shall enter in alphabetical order the names of all persons charged with taxes in the duplicates aforesaid, and showing the amount of such taxes charged against such persons, which book shall be at all times open to the inspection of each taxpayer, and shall be delivered by the collector of taxes at the expiration of his term to his successor in office.

Where any duplicate of taxes assessed is issued and delivered to the collector of taxes, it shall be the duty of said collector to give public notice as soon thereafter as can be conveniently done, by at least ten written or printed notices to be posted in different parts of the township or borough, that said duplicate has been delivered to him; and all persons who shall, within sixty days from the date of said notice make payment of any taxes charged against them in said duplicate shall be entitled to a reduction of five per centum from the amount thereof; and all persons who shall fail to make payment of any taxes charged against them in said duplicate for six months after notice given as aforesaid, shall be charged five per centum additional on the taxes charged against them, which shall be added thereto by said collector of taxes and collected by him.

The collector of taxes shall, in person or by some person duly authorized, be in attendance for the purpose of receiving and receipting taxes on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday of each week, during the last two weeks of said sixty days, between the hours of 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at his residence or some other place in the proper township or borough, to be designated by him in the notice aforesaid.

The collector of taxes shall collect the taxes charged in said duplicates and pay over the same to the respective treasurers or authorities entitled thereto, after deducting his commission for the collection thereof, which is hereby fixed at two per centum on all taxes paid to him on which an abatement of five per centum is allowed, and at five per centum on all taxes afterwards collected; provided that where the total amount of taxes charged on a duplicate is less than one thousand dollars, the said collector shall receive three per centum on all taxes paid to him on which an abatement of five percentum is allowed.

Exonerations may be allowed by the authorities and in the same manner as heretofore. The accounts of collectors shall be settled by township or borough auditors of the proper township, and he shall state a separate account for each different tax collector by him; but collectors of county and state taxes shall settle with the county commissioners as heretofore.

Taxes charged upon unseated lands shall not be collected by the collectors of taxes but shall be certified and returned by the several authorities levying the same to the county commissioners, to be collected as heretofore.

This important act was approved by Gov. Pattison on the 25th of June, 1885, and is now the law of the land. The first election of collectors will take place at the next February election throughout the commonwealth.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—Hereafter subscribers to the REPORTER, who will remit one year's subscription in advance can retain 25 Cents as a premium for advance pay.

Any of our subscribers sending us the names of two new subscribers with the cash one year in advance, will get one year's credit free on REPORTER.

AWFUL MINING DISASTER

Thirty-Nine Men Imprisoned, and Perhaps Killed.

Newburg, W. Va., Jan. 22.—Yesterday afternoon an explosion of fire-damp occurred in the shaft of the Newburg Oriel Coal Company, which shook the buildings in the immediate vicinity and caused consternation and alarm among the relatives and friends of the miners employed there. Immediately following the sound of the explosion a flame of fire arose far above the mouth of the shaft, and timber and debris of all kinds were strewn around. Great excitement ensued, and crowds of people hurried to the spot.

The force of the explosion blocked the air so close that no one would venture into the main heading to ascertain the fate of the imprisoned men until an air passage could be established.

It is supposed that 39 men are imprisoned. The scenes at the shaft are heart-rending. Fathers, Mothers, wives and children linger in groups with palid faces, anxiously waiting some tidings from their loved ones.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.

Judge Harry White Arrested for Forgery, at the Instance of His Nephew.

Indiana, Pa., Jan. 21.—Judge Harry White was arrested this morning on the charge for forgery. The information was made by his nephew, Thomas White, a son of Alexander White, who is contesting his mother's will, of which Judge White is executor and chief beneficiary.

The information made before the Magistrate charges the Judge with altering, defacing and falsifying a certain document in the Orphans' Court of Indiana county. Judge White appeared before the Magistrate with his counsel, and asked for a preliminary hearing, which was allowed, and will be had on Saturday.

Judge White served two terms in Congress, was a member of the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention of 1874, served 12 years as a member of the State Senate, was Brigadier-General of the Pennsylvania National Guards, was Major of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was captured at Winchester in 1863, imprisoned at Libby and Saulsburg, and escaped in 1864. After the war he was brevetted Brigadier.

There is a big strike of segar makers in New York. Ten thousand workmen are on a strike. The direct cause of the trouble is the refusal of the employers of Levy Brothers to declare their strike against the new uniform price list off and return to work. The employers have banded themselves together to resist this demand.

There is no class of people whose work is so apt to end in smoke as that of the segar makers.

If it did not suit Secretary Bayard to have Curtin at the head of the Foreign Affairs committee, might it not have been a good move on the part of the Delaware statesman if he had resigned his cabinet position, and thus avoided coming in contact with Gov. Curtin? The Foreign Affairs committee would then have been certain of a competent chairman, while Bayard's stepping out of the cabinet would not have created a ripple any where. Is the state of Delaware really big enough for Bayard?

JUST WHERE THEY WERE.

The Disgraceful Proceedings of the Ohio Legislature.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 25.—The Republican Senate convened at 10 a. m., with all the members present, and the Democrats, as well as Clerk Vallandigham, absent. President Kennedy directed the reading of the journal of Saturday, after which nothing was done, owing to the want of a quorum. The President retained the Chair, and the program was to wait the return of the Democratic members, who, on Friday, adjourned to meet at 4 p. m. to-day. A good sized lobby was present, but everything was quiet and the best of feeling prevailed. At 4 p. m. they were joined by the Democratic members. The Republicans insisted on the order of the day and attempted to get the contested cases before the Senate, while the Democrats were engaged in an effort to get before the body a resolution proposing the appointment of a committee to consider the constitutional and legal relations between the Senate and its presiding officer. After a number of dilatory motions had been made, the Democrats being unable to get their resolution before the Senate, a final motion was made to adjourn, and a demand made by the Democrats that the clerk proceed with the call of the roll. The President at first endeavored to drown the voice of the clerk with his gavel, but finally became quiet and the roll was called, 26 members voting for adjournment. The Democratic members rose from their seats and started out, while the Clerk handed the roll-call to the President to be announced. That official tore it in several pieces and threw it on the floor, while a crowd surged in front of the railings and the greatest confusion and demonstration prevailed. The Clerks all left their places, and as soon as partial order could be restored the President proceeded to read the rules himself which had been offered by Senator Pavey for the trial of the contest cases, with one of the Senators at the Clerk's desk. The Republican minority voted on the rules and they were declared adopted. In results, the Senate proceedings are about where they were this morning. A Democratic adjournment was taken to Wednesday at 4 p. m., and the Republicans to to-morrow morning. The affair is pronounced disgraceful by all unprejudiced minds here.

Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage's advice to women about to marry is almost as prohibitory of *Punch's* famous "Don't." He says to first pray fervently, and then look out for a man who has reformed, who does not go to the club, who is not selfish, who does not advertise for a wife, who is a Christian, who does not go to the opera or into the gay world, but spends the hot summer months toiling in his office. Where the perplexed woman will find such an animated mummy it is difficult to imagine. Mr. Talmage is not such a one himself, but he might open an intelligence office for old maids.

A PURCHASE MADE.

Clara Louise Kellogg is a lady of much more than ordinary brilliancy in conversation and has a general information with reference to the country, its people, topography, natural resources and curiosities which would reflect credit upon a scientist or historian. Like all women of this class, whose broad intellect is reaching out for new developments and a higher intelligence, Miss Kellogg has a passionate fondness for the curious, and one morning, hearing that Indian curiosities could be secured in Bismarck, she called a newsboy from the platform and told him to bring her the finest specimens of handiwork he could find. The boy hastened away and soon returned with several very pretty articles, among them being a handsomely beaded riding-whip, which the sweet-voiced singer purchased for $1.50. The news of the boy's success in making a profitable sale to the famous lady soon spread among his associates and while she was admiring her fancy whip in the corridor of the hotel, a pug-nosed, loud-voiced bootblack rushed up to where she stood and cried in a voice that attracted the attention of the gentlemen in the office:

"Say, mum, is you Missus Clar'l Weze Klugg?"

"Yes, my little man, what can I do for you?" kindly asked the pleasant lady, and all the gentleman gathered around to hear the conversation.

"Wall, I jes want to know if ye'll buy some Injun krosities uv me. That other feller swindled yer when he made yer pay a dollar'n half for that ol' whip."

"Well, what have you got for me?" asked Miss Kellogg.

Everybody was anxiously awaiting the response of the boy, when he broke the silence by exclaiming:

"I can get yer a nice pair of leggins, that'll jes' about fit you, fer less'n a dollar'n half, an' they're——."

"Oh, pshaw!" interrupted Miss Kellogg, as the crowd dispersed with muffled laughter, "I've got all the leggins I want."

"But these 'uns are all beaded up the sides," yelled the bootblack, in a desperate effort to hold the customer; "an' they'll never wear out, either; an' they'll reach."

But Miss Kellogg had disappeared, and the bewildered bootblack wondered how his associate could ever make a deal with such a strange customer.

HUMOR OF THE GOOSE.

Somehow or another, people, to speak generally, laugh at the goose. Their demeanor under provocation, or in circumsances of alarm, is exceptionally ludicrous, and suggestive, it must be confessed, of an originality that verges on eccentricity, and might even be called senseless. The noises they make are very comical, and their gestures a mixture of lofty pride and undignified anxiety, most delightfully absurd. Men have died of laughing at spectacles not half so funny—as, for instance, that disastrous cachination of the venerable Greek on seeing a donkey eat figs off a plate. An English marquis narrowly escaped with life from an immoderate fit of laughter, when a friend fillipped crumbs of bread into the face of a blind fiddler. The humor of a goose, however, is of a far finer kind, for it is in the vain struggle of the creature to combine imperturbable dignity with precipitate alarm to cover its retreat by the assumption of pompous airs that the fun of the bird lies. The Old Guard dies, but never surrenders—but on this occasion only runs away. It knows it cannot move fast, for it is too fat; yet it pretends it could if it chose, but despises rapidity, and scorns to do more than waddle away moderately. All this give it an appearance of foolishness, which popular fancy has made much of, and "the grave, unwieldy inmates of the village pond" have passed into a proverb of silliness. Yet those who have studied the bird give it a far different character. In a wild state it is of very exceptional intelligence, and when domesticated is still remarkable for a singular vigilance and a shrewd regard for its personal safety that are not to be easily matched.

Indian Summer.

Bright dream that came, and, like a spirit child,
Lived in our fields with influence pure and mild,
Strolled o'e our hills, where autumn's copse, aflame
With signal torch, gave answer to the plain.

Sweet played her sunny smile on gently shaded brow
While nature kind withheld the wild flowers earthward-bow,
And young birds in the woods, whose notes came sad and low,
Piped gayly and forgot they soon from home must go.

But shadows e'er have wove their web o'er things below;
The golden-rod must nod, the grass to slumber go;
The young birds spread their wings for first long weary flight,
While far above the southern cross shall guide them in the night.

October's tears that fall shall quench the fields aglow;
The lighted copse too soon no voice of songster know;
November clouds are near, her morning breath shall chill
Each pulse that waits to beat again with Indian summers still.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

As the Widow Wilson returned from milking, with her little son Johnny, she saw a wretched-looking young man leaning over the garden gate.

Those wild, hungry eyes looked into the foaming milk pail, awakening a feeling of pity in Mrs. Wilson's gentle heart that could never see any form of suffering unmoved.

The man, pulling his hat over his eyes, as though afraid of being seen, said:

"Will you give me a drink of milk, ma'am?"

Going into the house, Mrs. Wilson cut a thick slice of brown and white bread, and filling a large bowl with milk, took them down to him.

The man—or rather lad, for he could not have been over seventeen—eat as though he was famished. Handing back the empty bowl and plate with a "Thank'ee, ma'am," he drew a long sigh of satisfaction.

"Have you come a long way?" said Mrs. Wilson, as she noticed the dust laden garments and wearied aspect.

"A very long way."

"Where are you going?"

The lad made no reply to this, save by a wistful, troubled look, and Mrs. Wilson continued:

"You've run away from home haven't you?"

Seemingly reassured by that motherly look and tone, the young fellow said:

"I don't know. It was never any home to me after father brought his new wife there. She turned his heart against me, so that he treated me worse than a dog; but I don't know but I'd have stayed if I had thought I'd have to do this. I started to find Uncle John, who lives in Rhode Island; but I hadn't much money; it is further than I thought, and I—got into trouble. I must be moving on. If any one asks you if they seen a chap like me—"

Here the lad caught a glimpse of two horsemen at the foot of the hill on which the house stood.

"There they are!" he cried, in agony of horror; "hounding me down as if I was a wild beast! Oh, lady! for pity's sake, hide me somewhere!"

Giving one glance at the horsemen, who were partially hidden by the trees, Mrs. Wilson seized one of the hands held out to her, saying:

"Come with me."

After seeing the fugitive safely stowed away in the attic chamber, Mrs. Wilson returned to the gate, having scarcely done so when the horsemen made their appearance. On perceiving her the elder of the two said:

"Madam, we are constables of ——— county, in pursuit of a young fellow who has broke jail. He has blue eyes and brown hair, and had on a calico shirt and brown coat and pants, all of them very much the worse for wear. Have you seen any one answering to this description?"

"Yes; only a few minutes ago."

"We thought he must have passed here. Did he go up or down?" said the constable, referring to the course of the river.

"He went up."

Urging their horses forward they rushed on.

Mrs. Wilson bent over the pale, cold face that was lying on the attic floor, and noted its youthfulness of outline and expression.

"Supposing it were Johnny?" she thought, as the blue eyes opened, staring wildly into hers.

"They're gone; you are quite safe," she said, in response to the terror depicted in every feature.

"No, ma'am," he said, in reply to her questions; "I didn't do anything to be put in jail for, more'n to pick a little fruit or corn, or something of that kind when I was most starved. But I fell in with some men on the road—real bad, they were, though I didn't know it until afterwards. They gave me something to eat and treated me so friendly that I stayed with them one night, and the next morning a lot of people swooped down upon the camp and took us all off to jail. One of them had put a watch he stole into my pocket, so it would have gone hard with me if I hadn't got away."

Mrs. Wilson's soft heart was accompanied by a shrewdness in judging of character which did not admit of her being easily deceived, and she believed the story that was told her. After seeing her weary guest soundly sleeping on the cot bed in the attic chamber she spent more than half the night in fixing over for him some garments that had belonged to her husband.

Considering it to be the part of prudence to get him off early, she had him up at the first gray dawn.

As they were all at breakfast the two constables made their appearance at the door, having returned from their fruitless search.

"Sit still," said Mrs. Wilson, as she arose to answer their knock.

They asked for a glass of milk. As they were drinking it one of them glanced at the young fellow at the table, who looked so different in his new suit, freshly cut hair, and clean hands and face, that he failed to recognize him.

As soon as the two men had ridden off Mrs. Wilson resumed her labor of love. She made a bundle for the stranger consisting of a substantial lunch, a change of linen, and a pocket Bible.

"It is one I gave Johnny," she said, "but I can get him another. His name is in it, but you won't mind that."

Then giving him a few dollars—all that she had by her—together with some counsel that sank deep into the heart of the motherless boy she sent him on his way.

"John," said Mr. Davenant to one of his clerks whom he had summoned to his private office, "you've been working all winter and need a vacation."

It was not the habit of the senior member of the wealthy firm of Davenant, Haviland & Co., to say much to his employes aside from necessary instructions, and there was some surprise in the young man's look and tone as he said:

"I hardly think I can afford one."

"Oh, I mean that it shall be in the way of business; so your salary will go on all the same. I've bought a place in Milford, Connecticut, and I want you to see about some repairs that are needed. Are you acquainted in that part of the country?"

"I ought to be," cried the young man, with sparkling eyes. "Why, I was born in Milford; living there until I was fourteen, and know every nook and crook in it. In what part of the town did you buy?"

"In the southern part, on the river. It is called the old Roberts place, I believe."

"It's the homestead where I spent the happiest part of my life. Mother's maiden name was Roberts; the property came through her.

The speaker's voice trembled with suppressed emotion, but if Mr. Davenant noticed it, he did not seem to do so.

"It is a beautiful place. I don't see how you could make up you mind to part with it.

"It was not a matter of choice, sir. It was mortgaged at the time; mother kept up the interest, but at last a series of misfortunes, in the way of sickness and bad crops, obliged her to let it go."

"Where is she living now?"

"She is living in a little cottage that I hired for her in a town adjoining Milford; so I shall have an opportunity of seeing her if I go."

"I want to get a trusty, competent woman to take charge of the place, as I don't expect to be there myself more than two or three weeks in the summer. Perhaps your mother would like to do so?"

John's face flushed with surprise and pleasure.

"She would like nothing so well, sir; nor could you get any one that would suit you better."

"Very well; then its settled that you start to-morrow morning. Here is some money; and you are to draw on me if you need more. I want you to buy a good horse and cow, and some other things you will find on this list. It is my intention to start a branch office in Milford for the sale of our manufactures, and put you in charge of it. But I will attend to that myself when I come on in June."

Mr. Davenant was as good as his word, reaching Milford about the middle of that month, John going to the station to meet him. The young man was too animated and excited to notice his companion's grave, pre-occupied air.

"I don't believe there was ever a happier woman than mother, now she has got back to her old home," he said, as they came in view of the house.

Strangely conflicting feelings filled Mr. Davenant's heart as he alighted at the gate, where he stood a homeless outcast boy, fifteen years before. The same sunset hues burned brightly in the western sky; on every side, were the same bloom and verdure. And there was the same gentle, meek-browed woman—somewhat older, but with the same pleasant smile upon her face—coming down the path to meet them.

"It is *your* house not mine, to which you bid me welcome," said Mr. Davenant, in reply to her greeting, "as you will see by examining this paper."

The paper that Mrs. Wilson took into her trembling hand was a deed of the place, made out in her own name.

"I don't understand it," she faltered, lifting her eyes to those that were looking at her through grateful tears.

"Perhaps this will make you understand it more clearly," said Mr. Davenant, placing in her hand a pocket Bible, on the fly leaf of which was written: "To JOHN WILSON. From his affectionate mother. "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth.'"

Beneath it, in bolder, and more recent characters, were the following: "Cast thy bred upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days."

At What Hour is a Man Strongest?

At what hour of the day is a man at his strongest, and fitted to do hard work with the least weariness? The question is a strange one, and probably the answer occurring at once to most persons will be: "When he gets up in the morning." This is by no means the case; on the contrary, according to the recent experiments of Dr. Buch with the dynamometer, a man is precisely at his weakest when he turns out of bed. Our muscle-force is greatly increased by breakfast, but it attains to its highest point after the mid-day meal. It then sinks for a few hours, rises again toward evening, but steadily declines from night till morning. The two chief foes of muscular force, according to Dr. Buck, are over-work and idleness. Sweating at work deteriorates the muscles. We know that many of the great workers of the world, though not all, have been early risers. But early rising, according to Dr. Buch's doctrine, ought always to be supplemented by early breakfasting. The ancient proverbial "early bird" who "catches the worm," must have had a presage of the "dynamometric" experiments, and instinctively put them in practice before they were formulated in words.

A talent is perfected in solitude; a character in the stream of the world.

HONDURAS.

A Land Fertile and Rich with Precious Metals and Wonderful Ruins.

Honduras is a wondrous land, and no one can even estimate its immense wealth. Gold, silver, precious stones, rubber and opals are among its resources. The country is a plateau, and is about the size of the State of Ohio. Prior to the year 1821 it was teeming with mining enterprises. Gold and silver mines had been opened up all over the country. The inhabitants were Spaniards, and they were the finest engineers in the world at that time. In 1821 the great revolution occurred. The engineers and most of the inhabitants were either driven out or killed. The people who captured the land knew nothing about mining, and as a consequence the thousands of tons of ore containing silver and gold, mined over 70 years ago, still lie there on the top of the ground.

The inhabitants are a mixture of Spaniards and Indians. Their chief characteristic is honesty. During the five months of my stay I never heard of a theft. A German physician whom I met there, while riding along the mountain lost a valuable package of papers. He was unable to find them, and so continued his journey. Eight days afterward a native overtook him, and with a polite bow handed him the package of papers, asking him if he had not lost them. The overjoyed doctor offered him a $20 gold piece, but the man refused to touch it, saying he had only done his duty. He had found them, and knowing that a stranger had passed that way several days before, immediately mounted his mule and traveled till he overtook him. Words will hardly describe the hospitality with which an American is received by the natives. The government is also extremely liberal toward American enterprise. The constitution of the country is taken almost bodily from the constitution of the United States, and the government is run in much the same way.

The land is very fertile. Cotton of a finer quality and a greater yield than that raised in our country is being successfully introduced. Sugar cane, which was planted 20 years ago, and from which 20 crops have been harvested, is just as fine as at first. The scenery is unsurpassed. There are immense forests in which the stately cedar hobnobs with the luxurious mahogany and rubber trees, in which beautiful birds fill the air with sweet songs.

Game abounds in great quantities. Honduras is the home of the Iguana or edible lizzard. I sat down one day to dinner in the house of the mayor of a small town and ate heartily of what I supposed was tender stewed chicken. After I was through my host almost paralyzed me by asking me how I liked Iguana.

Another of the wonders of that country is the remains of beautiful temples built centuries ago by the Aztecs. In the midst of immense forests, and in some instances almost covered by earth, are to be seen idols, monuments and pillars of the most beautiful workmanship. Companies have been formed to collect these valuable relics, making explorations in sections hitherto untrodden by any American foot. The name of the place where our syndicate is conducting its operations gives some idea of the beauty of the place. It is El Paradiso, or the paradise.

Another thing this country is noted for is the absence of contagious diseases. The people, though crude in their habits, are healthy and long-lived. Physicians and medicines are almost unknown. Mining companies are being organized in New York and other cities; some of them are already in unexpectedly successful operation, to develop and realize the resources of this land of treasures.

The Make-Up.

"In character representations," said the actor, "a good make-up is essential. In many cases it will pull a bit of bad acting through. Until within the past few years the English actors excelled the native-born Americans in this regard, but the latter have picked up and now average second to none in the art of making up. But it's a great study. Of course the actor's face should correspond with his conception of the character to be portrayed. A picture must be drawn in the mind, of the character to be represented, and then transferred to the face of the actor. This maintains consistency with the lines he speaks. Careful artists study this in the mirror before applying a line to the features. I will demonstrate to you."

He then proceeded to lay a foundation of pulverized chalk, applying it with a piece of chamois skin. This he evenly distributed, making a surface as a painter would prepare his canvas. This completed, his face assumed the expression of the old man described. From the "make-up box" he produced several little sticks of grease paint, of many colors and combinations of shades, and proceeded to accurately follow the lines indicated. He blended these with a camel's hair pencil until they expressed the desired effect. A touch of rouge here and a little India ink and yellow ochre there, and the picture was complete—a wrinkled old man, hollow-cheeked and eccentric-looking.

The actor had adjusted his tights and approached the glass in a corner of the little dressing-room. The reporter looked over his shoulder and the actor's customarily handsome features were contracted out of shape. His brows were elevated in an extravagant way, and irregular furrows ran longitudinally over his forehead. "Crow's feet" were in the corner of his eyes, and by a dropping of the lower jaw the deep lines were made down from the base of the nose on either side, the mouth assuming a crescent shape. The face in an instant had been transformed from youth to enfeebled age.

'Now, that's an expression I'll maintain on my face for the next two hours and a half while I'm on the stage. Painful? No, not particularly. The muscles of an actor's face become so tractable that, like any other exercise, it has no wearying results. But that's not enough. It would be sufficient for those with opera-glasses, but even then we must exaggerate a bit."

"Wait a bit—I have not finished," he said. "Now, this would be sufficiently strong for the naked eye, but I must make up for the opera-glasses and strike a medium."

The chamois skin was again brought into use, and a perfect transparent surface was formed, showing the deep lines beneath. The transformation was completed.

"As I said in the beginning," he remarked, turning from the glass, "a good make-up goes a great distance in this business, and some men, although born between acts, as one might say, never learn the act. I'm a villainously bad actor—I know it—but I believe this is what I draw my little old fifty dollars a week salary for.

A Thief and His Pal.

Two young men sat directly in front of me, and were conversing together in low tones. They were undersized, and dressed in flashy clothes of by-gone style. Their faces were unprepossessing and their whole aspect unwholesomely repulsive. "Sheeny's coming next week," said one, "and I suppose you heard Ed got three'n a half for doin' flim-flam. Patsey was collared for doin' the faint act, 'n' he's down in Centre street now, playin' checkers with his nose. They open up at No. 16 in a few days—just got the word from headquarters last night. Most of the gang has lay-outs of their own, but I always carry a pill in my pocket." Does the reader gather any information from that. I will translate it.

In the first place, these chaps were thieves. One had evidently been away from the city—possibly enjoying the hospitality of the State—and his pal was telling him what had occurred during his absence. It seemed that their mutual friend, Sheeny, had "come down." In other words he had returned from Sing Sing. Ed had been sentenced to three years and a half imprisonment for doing "flim-flam." He had gone into a store, called for something worth ten cents, and laid down a $20 bill. While the storekeeper was getting out the change, the expert engaged him in conversation, and, just as the change was ready, remembered that he had a dime in his pocket. The coin he threw on the counter, picked up his $20 note, and handed back the change, minus a large bill, which he had contrived to purloin from it.

The exploit is described as the "faint act," and which seemed to have cut short Patsey's career of freedom, is simple. One man goes into a saloon and faints, or has an epileptic fit, the latter being considered the more artistic. While the bartender is giving restoratives, the other man robs the till. Patsey is now in Centre street—that is to say in the Toombs. At this very moment he was probably standing in his cell, and peering up and down the corridor through the grated door. As he thus pressed his face close to the grating, and stick his nose through the square interstices between the iron bars, he was playing checkers with his nose. He mentioned No. 16 was an opium joint in Pell street, which had been closed. The place had enjoyed "protection," as it is called, or paid the police officials so much a month, in return for which they agreed to send a timely warning when a raid was planed; also to let them know when it would be safe to open. These thieves are nearly all opium smokers, and their conversation intimated that several of them had their own lay-outs," or the necessary utensils. The "pill" that the fellow carried opium, with which he gratified to a certain extent his craving for a pipe.

Beauty's Abode in Persia.

The portion of the garden allotted to the anderun is walled off and the entrance is secured by a heavy door, for Persian ladies share none of the admitted prerogatives of our own fair ones, and are not even free to come and go at will. The harems are governed by the strictest discipline; the door is jealously guarded by a eunuch, an old and trusted servant of the shah, upon whom devolves the duty of superintending the royal female establishment. In this inclosure are the living rooms of the ladies; those of the favorite are spacious and comfortable, with several windows of colored glass looking onto the garden. These colored windows do a great deal towards tempering the austerity of the bare white walls and soften the glare of the sun. There is no flooring but the earth, but this is perfectly level, and, when occupied, is covered by straw mats, over which again carpets or felt are spread. The other rooms are small and entirely innocent of the smallest attempt at decoration. This simplicity forms a marked contrast to those reserved for his majesty; the primitive white walls, in a country where ornamentation is the rule, have a severe look, and the plainness even savors of parsimony. Even chairs are considered a superficial luxury, but are replaced by an occasional wooden bench placed against the walls. Such is the abode of royal beauty. Here, too, there is water in abundance, streams intersect the garden,

"And cheer the springing plant and opening flower,"

or terminate in large oblong, sheets of water, which relieve the dryness of the atmosphere. These tanks, when clear, reflect the surrounding objects as clearly as a polished mirror, but they often share the fate of most things in Persia, and suffer from the neglect of not being occasionally cleaned, the bottom of the basin becoming overrun with weeds and aquatic plants. These tanks have flights of steps down to the water, which are much patronized by frogs in all stages of froghood.

President of France.

The French Assembly met on Dec. 11 to elect a President of the Republic. Mr. Jules Grevy was elected President of the French Republic on January 30th, 1879, for the term of seven years, and his successor will therefore take office at the beginning of next February. For the selection of President the Senate and Chamber of Deputies meet together as the National Assembly, and elect by a majority vote.

A Strange Story.

A romantic and interesting story comes from Brockton, Plymouth county, Mass., of which the following is a summary: Over thirty years ago Leonard Poole, a young man of Holbrook, Mass., said good-bye to his his wife and infant daughter and started for California, saying that he should not return until he had made his fortune. The wife heaad frequently from the wanderer and received remittances. Years passed, and still the husband remained separated from his family.

In the hope of bettering his condition Mr Poole went from one State to another, following the occupation of a miner. In his letters he emphasized the fact that he should not return to the home of his youth until he had amassed a sufficient fortune to provide for his family comfortably during the remainder of their lives. The daughter in course of time became the wife of Mr. Luther A. Hayden, of Brookville. About a year ago since Mrs. Poole died at the residence of her daughter.

Some two months ago Mr. Poole decided to return to his home, and, secreting about his person all his wealth, which is supposed to have been quite large, he started to make the journey. While the train on which he was a passenger was crossing the plains it was captured by a gang of robbers. Among their victims was Poole, and every cent of his hard earned money, upon which he had depended to make his last days comfortable, was taken from him, and he was thrown or fell off the train while it was in motion. He was found by a company of wood-choppers, who removed him to a place of shelter and cared for him.

As he recovered from his injuries Poole made known his story, and the Masons of the place decided to send him home. The injuries he had sustained slightly affected the brain, so that, while at times he acted strangely, he was prepared for the journey, and on the day he started a letter was forwarded to Mr. Hayden naming the time when Mr. Poole would probably reach Boston. The letter did not reach Hayden until a day or two after the time for his father-in-law's arrival, when he at once went to Boston.

It is ascertained that Poale reached that city, but there all trace of him for the time was lost. The attention of the police was called to the matter, and it was learned that Poole had been found wandering about Boston in a dazed condition, was arrested, taken before the court as a vagrant, and sent to the State Workhouse at Bridgewater. Mr. Hayden visited that institution and found his father-in-law. The proper steps to secure his release were taken and he is now at his daughter's residence in Brookville. His health is much shattered, but is improving.

A Bad Family Mix.

The case of Joseph Haley and Company vs. Samuel Haley, which was argued and submitted to the Court of Appeals at Frankford, Ky., is one of the strangest cases that has ever reached the Court for adjudication. The appeal is from Bracken county and involves an estate worth upwards of $40,000. Thomas Haley died intestate in 1883. He had two wives living and one dead. By Martha, his first wife, he had five children; by his second and dead wife he had four children; and by his third he had six. After the birth of three children to the first wife the husband instituted suit against her for divorce on the ground of infidelity, and a decree in accordance therewith was rendered by the Court in 1847. He then married his second wife, but lived illicitly with his first wife, by whom he became the father of Margaret, who became his third wife, after the divorce had been granted. His second wife died, and his first wife had the divorce proceedings set aside and the case reopened for further hearing, but nothing thereafter was ever done towards prosecuting the suit to a termination, and the case was finally filed in the condition of a reinstatement of the first wife's marital relations. Subsequently when the daughter Margaret arrived at years of maturity she was duly and legally married to her father, by and with the mother's consent.

The children of the first marriage also claim to be heirs-at-law, which the children of the other two marriages resist, on the ground that it cannot be proved that their father was at any time the lawful husband of Martha Haley. The children of the second marriage claim to be the only heirs of the deceased, because the third marriage was unnatural and therefore void. Both of the issues of the latter marriages are equally interested in proving the illegitimacy of the first, otherwise the first would be held the only heirs-at-law, and the two last offsprings of bigamous unions. The singular relation is then developed of a daughter attempting to prove herself of illegitimate birth, and thereby recover property at the expense of her reputation and that of her mother, who is also her mother-in-law.

The Tuhuantepec Ship Railway.

The government of Mexico has lately made important additions to the concessions heretofore granted to the Tehuantepec ship railway. Mexico guarantees the net revenue of the company to the extent of $1,250,000 per annum for fifteen years after the completion of the road, and gives the company the right to ask for additional guarantees from other governments to the extent of $2,500 000 per annum, or a total of $3,750,000, being 4 per cent. on $93,000,000.

Other guaranteeing governments may have a rebate of 25 per cent. on their commerce for 30 years, and a representation of two-ninths in the board of directors. The company has the right to establish coaling stations and to import coal free of duty, to furnish ships in transit, and also the right to collect all tolls, except those from Mexican commerce, in gold, a difference in favor of the company of about 18 per cent. There are several other minor concessions granted, such as the right to establish two tow-boat lines independent of taxation, and to collect harbor dues.

Queer Orders for Drugs.

"The run on cough medicines has begun," remarked the proprietor of a corner drug store to a reporter the other evening, "and it is time to put away the cholera mixtures. We druggists have to change our supplies frequently to meet the changes in demand, as one season follows another. Of course, some drugs always are in demand, such as quinine, opium and potash. Those drugs are known to us as "base" drugs, because they are used as the base of nearly all the prescriptions. Physicans usually write the names of several condiments along with the active drug, thus givin the prescription quite a formidable appearance to the uninitiated. Sometimes a physician will write the name of the drug which he wishes to have as the base of a prescription with tolerable clearness and then make some illegible scrawls which the inteligent druggist will translate, 'season as you like.' Few of a druggist's difficulties are chargeable to the regular physician. Most druggist have to undertake the responsibility of prescribing for customers. Every hour or so some person comes in to describe the location and violence of his pains in order to get relief. Ten to one have ordinary troubles which a druggist can heal as well as not, and they get for a few cents what would cost dollars if they consulted physicians. But the extra one may have only the preliminary symptoms of a serious disease, and his experiments with a druggist, who has no medical training, may result disastrously.

"You would be surprised at the number of puzzling orders for drugs which come to a drug store. Persons who are not good spellers hear the name of some medicine and afterwared forget the exact sound. When they want to use that particular medicine they try to spell it from sound as they remember it. Most druggists are able to tell what is wanted at a glance, or a few questions to the bearer of the order, such as 'what is this wanted for?' will solve the mystery. I have kept in my drawer some curious orders that have been sent here within a month. Just glance at these and see if you can decipher all of them."

Several scraps of paper, on which were scrawls of various degrees of ugliness, were laid before the reporter. One woman, who was more familiar with a broom handle than with a pen, wanted oxalic acid "to take off stanes," but she wrote "axilick asid." The order "for Mrs. Mulcare, 5 sense with st. Peter," was plainly meant for saltpetre; a demand for "to McCarthy pils" puzzled the scribe until he thought of cathartic pills; but the call for a "botle of Sederate for Canstiffners" was given up as too hard for the reporter to solve. The druggist laughed and said it was an easy one. The man who sent it only wanted a bottle of citrate of magnesia.

History of a Famous Diamond.

The "Orlov" diamond adorning the imperial scepter of Russia has a romantic history. It first formed in its rough state the eye of an idol, and was stolen by a Frenchman who sold it to a Hebrew merchant in Persia for $10,000. The Shah, having learned of the robbery, and that the thief was trying to sell the gem, determined to arrest the man and seize the diamond, probably for the purpose of keeping it himself, possibly of restoring it to its owner. The Jewish merchant, becoming alarmed transferred the diamond to an Armenian for $60,000, who knew that if he could get it to St. Petersburg, the rich and famous Catharine would buy it of him at a handsome advance. The trouble was to hide it about his person so that it could not be discovered. Being too large for him to swallow, he made a deep incision in the calf of his leg, inserted the stone and sewed up the wound with silver thread. When the cut had healed sufficiently to allow the removal of the wire, he began his travels toward Russia. In the meantime, and unknown to him, the stone had been traced to the Jewish merchant and from him to an Armenian. So when he boldly proclaimed himself an Armenian to the Shah's frontier officials, he was at once arrested and imprisoned. Strong emetics were administered, but no diamond came to light. He was stripped naked, plunged into a hot bath, and then examined from head to foot, with no better success. Even a little torture was tried, but the man was firm, and in the end he was bundled unceremoniously over the frontier, whence he reached the capital of Russia. He wanted $200,000 for his diamond, but the Empress had only $100,000. So he took it to Amsterdam to have it cut. Here Count Orlov saw it and determined to buy it for his mistress, this same Empress. He gave $350,000 for it, an annuity of 2,000 rubles a year, and a patent of nobility. The Armenian became through various investments a millionaire.

Variable Stars.

The brightness of some stars varies periodically, more than a hundred so-called variable stars being known, while many more are "suspected variables." The periods range from a few days to many ears. The variation is usually slight, but is very marked in the cases of Algol and Mira, the former star alternating from the second to the fourth magnitude in a little less than three days, while the latter is a still more remarkable variable, being invisible most of the time and blazing up to second magnitude brilliancy at intervals of eleven months. The most interesting of stars of this class is our own sun, whose brightness is affected by the immense spots which appear on its surface and sometimes cover millions of square miles, and whose period of variability is eleven years.

Brave heart, arise! Be free from every chain, though it be glittering with gold! Be nobly courageous! Follow the true bride of thy life, even if her name be Sorrow. Let the shell perish, that the pearl may appear.

He that is proud eats up himself; pride is his own glass, his own trumpet, his own chronicle; and whatever praises itself but in the deed, devours the deed in the praises.

HOUSEHOLD.

THE ART OF DRINKING MILK.—Milk should not be taken in copious draughts, like beer or any other fluids which differ from it chemically. If we consider the use of milk in infancy, the physiological ingestion, that is, of food provided for it, each small mouthful is secured by effort, and slowly presented to the gastrics mucous surface for the primal digestive stages. It is thus regularly and gradually reduced to curd and the stomach is not oppressed with a lump of half coagulated milk. The same principle should be regarded in the case of the adult. Milk should be slowly taken in mouthfuls, at short intervals, and thus it is rightly dealt with by the gastric juice. If milk be taken after other food, it is almost sure to burden the stomach, and cause discomfort and prolonged indigestion, and this for the obvious reason that there is not sufficient digestive agency to dispose of it; and the better the quality of the milk, the more severe the discomfort under those conditions.

CURTAINS FOR A BADLY LIGHTED ROOM.—The following advice is given to a correspondent who wants to know a cheap but effective way of curtaining the narrow and disproportionately high windows of a poorly lighted sitting room: "Cut off from the upper part of the windows enough to make the height of the window proportionate to the width, and fill in the upper part with Japanese lattice-work, which can be bought very cheap at almost any of the Japanese stores. Below have a rather narrow brass pole with the usual brass rings. From this suspend 'Crete' curtains which are transparent but heavier than the similar grenadine goods called 'Madras.'' With a light buff or rich cream color window shade as a background for the lattice-work, as it will be if the shades are kept down a foot or two, you will retain more light in the room than you could secure by the use of any other kind of curtains and have an artistic effect, at a small expense."

HOW TO BRUSH THE TEETH.—This is a matter of no small importance, Most people brush across the teeth from right to left. This manner of brushing will not remove the accumulations from between them, but tends rather to force the debris into the interstices. The brush should be placed against the teeth at the gums, and rotated toward the masticating surfaces. It will thus act somewhat like a bundle of fine toothpicks. In order to make the work effectual, the brush should be applied, as described, both inside and outside of the teeth. The mouth should then be thoroughly rinsed with tepid water.

MUFFINS.—For a dozen muffins there will be required a cupful and a half of entire wheat flour, a cupful of milk, one-third of a cupful of cream, one-third of a cupful of water, an egg, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix the dry ingredients and sift them into a bowl. Beat the egg until it is light and add the milk and water to it. Pour this mixture upon the dry ingredients and beat them quickly and vigorously. Pour the batter into buttered muffin pans and bake for twenty-five minutes in a rather quick oven. The batter will be thin and will give a moist muffin, but that is as it should be.

LEMON SAUCE.—The juice of a large lemon, one tablespoonful of corn flour, an ounce of butter, a wineglassful of sherry, and a gill of water. Mix the corn-flour smoothly with the water; add the sugar, lemon juice and butter. Beat the yolks of three eggs and mix them gradually with the rest. Let it come just within boiling point. If it boils it will curdle, and the sauce be spoilt. Pour it over the pudding just before serving. If the plum pudding is considered the king of puddings, certainly this pudding has a claim to the title of queen.

GUINEA HENS are in market, and young birds prepared in this way are excellent: After plucking and cleansing sprinkle with fine salt. Tie a thin slice of fat salt pork on the breast of each fowl and place it in a baking-pan with a piece of butter the size of a walnut for each bird; bake in a quick oven, basting often. When done place on a warm platter and garnish with watercress. Mix lemon juice with gravy; turn the gravy over the bird and watercress and serve. Cranberry, tomato or ravigote sauce may be served with this dish. Currant jelly is also good with it.

CHOCOLATE MACAROONS.—Melt three ounces of chocolate without sugar in a tin pan and mix it to a thick paste with one pound pulverized sugar (confectioners' sugar) and the whites of three eggs. Roll this paste to the thickness of one-quarter of an inch and cut it into small cakes with a paste cutter. Butter a pan slightly and dust it with flour and sugar in equal proportions, and put the cakes in the pan. Bake in a hot oven. The oven should not be too hot.

CREAM DATES.—Put the white of of an egg into a bowl, and add an equal quantity of cold water. Mix with this enough confectioners' sugar until it is stiff enough to mold. Remove the seeds from the dates with a sharp knife and fill the opening with the cream which is formed in the shape of the seed, only larger of course, so that it fills the cavity: then set away for the cream to dry. The cream may be flavored to taste.

BREAKFAST MUFFINS.—Dissolve half a cake of Vienna or compressed yeast in a pint of warm water; then add one pint of milk, the whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth and enough sifted flour to form a stiff batter. Let the mixture rise over night, and bake in muffin rings set on the griddle which has been well buttered. No salt is used. If they are not all eaten they may be toasted next day.

THE pretty Parisian idea of arranging fruit upon a bed of blossoms will doubtless find favor with us. It is to be hoped that it will be one of the means to overcome the present tendency to high decoration for the table.

Articles made of rubber often deteriorate rapidly. Mr. Herbert McLeod has determined experimentally that the change is due to the combined influence of light and oxygen, but that neither of these agents can produce any alteration without the aid of the other.

Only twenty-five cents.
Red Star Cough Cure.
No opiates or poison.

Mr. R. F. Friswell, in a paper read before the Chemical Society, London, says that the results of his personal experience with toughened glass during a period of eleven months has caused him to regard that substance when formed into laboratory utensils as a complete failure.

A Pretty Little Book.

We have a little book to which the best humorists and comic artists of America have contributed, such as "Bill Nye," "M. Quad," Wade Whipple and Opper, one of the illustrators of *Puck*. This book which is published annually by The Charles A. Vogeler Company, of Baltimore, Md., is the *St. Jacobs Oil Family Calendar and Book of Health and Humor for the Million for* 1886. Besides the original contributions in prose and verse, it contains a calendar for each month in the year, with rising and setting of sun and moon, dates of eclipses and church festivals, and a list of the most important events of the world's history. The book is now being distributed in large cities by carriers; and in small towns and villages, it can be had through druggists. In cases where it cannot be obtained through either of these mediums, it will be sent by the publishers on receipt of a stamp.

Every to-morrow has two handles. We can take hold of it by the handle of anxiety or the handle of faith.

Women, as a rule, are not inventive. They have no desire for new wrinkles, unless using Carboline the New petroleum Hair producer, can be classified as a new wrinkle; all handsome ladies use it.

The men whom I am afraid of are the men who believe everything, subscribe to everything and vote for everything.

A Remedy for Lung Diseases.

Dr. Robert Newton, late President of the Electric College, of the city of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living, and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of lung diseases. It cures Consumption, and has no equal for all pectoral complaints.

Show me a people whose trade is dishonest and I will show you a people whose religion is a sham.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage Hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

There is no more implacable enemy than he who feels he has wronged you, and no more unhappy man than such an enemy.

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-work or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Health, beauty, vigor, riches, and all the other things called good, operate equally as evils to the vicious and unjust as they do as benefits to the just.

Catarrh is a very prevalent and exceedingly disagreeable disease; liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarrh. 100 doses $1.

When God looks down upon poverty with pity, so ought man to lift his eyes up to it with respect.

25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, which makes a boot or shoe last twice as long.

When selfishness is on foot its first effort is to make you doubt the character of your friend.

TAKE THE TESTIMONY of seven out of every ten men you meet, and they will all complain of annoyance from "constipation" and its attendant lassitude, headache, flatulence, &c. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS is a specific for this ailment. It acts gently, but surely, and will regulate the system, cultivate a natural appetite and digestion and insure relief.

A recent earthquake in France affected only the chalk formations at the earth's surface, and was neither heard nor felt by men at work in the coal mines beneath.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Between the gabble of the fool and the tattle of a man there is but a slight difference.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c

To write well is to think well, to feel well and to render well; it is to possess at once intellect, soul and taste.

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. *Try them.*

A man ought to carry himself in the world as an orange tree would if it could walk up and down in the garden—swinging perfume from every little censer it holds up to the air.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c

It is said that fifteen dynamite manufactories now under the control of M. Nobel (the man who introduced nitro-glycerine in its various forms into public use) turn out about 5,000 tons a year. In this country and in Europe it is estimated that the production of explosives containing nitro-glycerine is between 7,000 and 8,000 tons a year, and this quantity has the energy of at least 45,000 tons of ordinary gun powder.

From the last report of the British consul at Tientsin it appears that China has but one colliery in complete working order. It is located at Kaiping, not far from Peking. The coal supply is considered ample, as the coal-bearing stratum is supposed to be about one thousand feet thick, with thirteen seams. A railway six and a half miles in length, the only one in all China, carries the coal from the mine to a canal, where the loads are transferred to barges.

By evaporating skimmed milk in a vacuum Mons. Muller obtains a product which can be kept for many months in a dry atmosphere, and which he thinks will be of considerable value for making pastry and other kinds of food.

The reputation of a man is like his shadow—gigantic when it precedes him, and pigmy in its proportion when it follows him.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

—THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidney and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It **enriches and purifies the blood,** stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For **Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy,** etc., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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Men and Women who have from one to two hours spare time per day, can easily earn from $5 to $10 per week, if they will act as our Agent for the sale of an article that is valuable for every household. Applicants will please give the names of one or two parties as reference, and address

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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.



Face, Hands, Feet, and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Pits, Heads, Scars, Pitting & their treatment. Dr. John Woodbury, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N.Y. Est'd 1870. Send 15c. for book.

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Special arrangements and *extra terms* secured by addressing APPOMATTOX, Box 179, Phila., Pa

MITCHELL'S PERFORATED BELLADONNA PLASTERS cure all Aches and Pains. Sure Remedy for that COLD SPOT between the shoulders. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Blair's Pills Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

HURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER
Cleanses Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy



No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.
Celebrated 'ECLIPSE' HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, cannot be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price-list.
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Through the failure of a large manufacturer of **Cashmere Shawls**, there has come into our hands a large consignment of Plaid Shawls, perfect goods, which we propose to present to the ladies in the following manner: Send us 75 cents for 3 mos. subscription to **Farm and Household**, a large 32 page illustrated paper, devoted to Farm and Household topics, Stories and general miscellany, and we will send you one of these beautiful **shawls FREE** by mail postpaid, or we will send 5 shawls and 5 subscriptions to one address for $1.00 Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address
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Grind your own Bone, Meal, Oyster Shells, GRAHAM Flour and Corn in the **GO EAZY MILL** (F. Wilson's Patent). 100 per cent. more made in keeping meal. Also **POWER MILLS** and **FARM FEED MILLS.** Circulars and Testimonials sent on application. **WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.**

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Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

SCIENTIFIC.

Cold feet in bed.—This is a very common complaint, and one that causes a great deal of sleeplessness—first, on retiring at night, and again, early in the morning we are awoke by cold feet, and cannot get them warm except by drawing them up almost to the chin. This occurs not only in the young, but in the middle-aged and the old. For this there are two remedies—the hot bottle and lamb's wool socks, either or both of which may be used. When we consider that during the day, while we are active, we wear stockings and shoes, does it not seem strange that at night, when the temperature of the air is lower, and when we are inactive, that our feet should have less covering than during the day? The reasonable plan is to have a special pair of socks for night use, put them on when going to bed, and change them when we get up: the result will be better and more serene sleep, consequently we shall be more able to undergo our daily exertions. I say at once, to all who suffer from cold feet, get a pair of warm socks for night wear. A good walk for half an hour before retiring warms the feet and sends a nice glow all through the body, and disposes to sleep. It must not be supposed that these remedies make one less able to stand cold; they are simply to retain the heat of the body and allow of comfort, and, if followed, much benefit will be derived.

Frostbitten fingers and toes.—Dr. Lapatin, in the "Proceedings of the Caucasian Medical Society," advises that fingers and toes which have been slightly frostbitten, and which subsequently suffer from burning, itching and pricking sensations, should be painted, at first once, and afterward twice a day, with a mixture of dilute nitric acid and peppermint water in equal proportions. After this application has been made for three or four days, the skin becomes darkened and the epidermis is shed, healthy skin appearing under it. The cure is effected in from ten to fourteen days. The author has found this plan very effectual among soldiers, who were unable to wear their boots in consequence of having had frozen feet. They were, in this way, soon rendered capable of returning to duty.

The weight of drops is shown by M. Boymond's investigation to present some peculiar variations. It is, of course, well known that the weight depends upon the exterior diameter of the tube, the interior diameter having no influence except upon the velocity of flow. It is the nature of the liquid which determines the weight, whatever may be the proportion of dissolved material that it contains. M. Boymond employed a dropper of one-eight of an inch in diameter, and determined the weights by an extremely sensitive balance. The mean of his results gave for 15 grains of distilled water, 20 drops; alcohol of 90 degrees, 61 drops; alcohol of 60 degrees, 52 drops; alcoholic tinctures from 60 to 90 degrees, 53 to 61 drops; ethereal tincture, 82 drops; a fatty oil, about 48 drops; a volatile oil, about 50 drops, an aqueous solution, diluted or saturated, 20 drops.

Professor Langley seems to have completely upset the long-cherished idea that the temperature of the moon's surface rises to 200 or 300 degrees F. during the lunar day, and falls about as far below zero in the lunar night. He says: "While we have found abundant evidence of heat from the moon, every method we have tried, or that has been tried by others, for determining the character of this heat appears to us inconclusive, and, without questioning that the moon radiates heat earthward from its soil, we have not yet found any experimental means of discriminating with such certainty between this and the reflected heat that is not open to misinterpretation." Professor Langly's inference is that the temperature of the lunar soil "is at any rate below that of boiling water and in an indefinite degree."

A composition has been invented by an English engineer which is claimed to effectually preserve iron from rust, being also usefully applicable to other materials, such as stone and wood, used in conjunction with metal. This composition consists of 100 parts virgin wax, 125 of Galipol, 200 of Norwegian pitch, 100 of grease, 100 bitumen of Judea, 235 of gutta percha, 120 of red lead, 20 of white lead, these ingredients being mixed together in the order named in a boiler, the gutta percha being cut up in small pieces or rasped. The mixture is stirred at each addition, and poured into moulds. For iron it is melted and laid on with a brush; for stopping holes it is used as a paste.

Every one is perfectly satisfied who uses Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

The bowels may be regulated, and the stomach strengthened, with Ayer's Pills.

Never fail to tell the truth. If truthful, you will get your reward. You will get your punishment if you deceive.

Wrecks of Humanity,

who have wasted their manly vigor and powers by youthful follies, inducing nervous debility, impaired memory, mental anxiety, despondency, lack of self-confidence and will-power, weak back and kindred weaknesses, should address, with 10 cents in stamps, for large illustrated treatise giving unfailing means of cure, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Be rigid to yourself and gentle to others.

A Poor, Weak Sister,

who is suffering from ailments peculiar to her sex, dreading to go to a physician, but knowing she needs medical help, will find, in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a preparation which will give her strength and new life through the restoration of all her organs to their natural and healthy action. It is the result of many years of study and practice by a thoroughly scientific physician, who has made these troubles a specialty. To be had of all druggists.

Who would not be honest if they knew its sweets?

To break up colds and fevers, use Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed.

Youth is perpetual intoxication; 'tis the fever of reason.

Dyspepsia

Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, etc., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds; it will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

VINEGAR BITTERS

is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system.

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Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Vinegar Bitters allays feverishness. It relieves, and in time cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and similar painful diseases.

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Never before has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS to heal the sick.

Send for either of our valuable reference books for ladies, for farmers, for merchants, our Medical Treatise on Diseases, or our Catechism on Intemperance and Tobacco, which last should be read by every child and youth in the land.

Any two of the above books mailed free on receipt of four cents for registration fees.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., 532 Washington St., N.Y.

CATARRH Ely's Cream Balm when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from fresh colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste, smell and hearing. It is

NOT A LIQUID OR SNUFF.

A few applications relieve. *A thorough treatment will cure.* Agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular.

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MY BACK ACHES! Hosts of people of all ages suffer with pain in the small of the back commonly called "Backache." Get of your druggist a HOP PLASTER and apply it directly over seat of trouble. The soothing and pain killing properties of Hops combined with Burgundy Pitch and Extracts make this plaster vastly better than others for driving out pain and strengthening the parts. A trial will demonstrate this. Always ready for use. Never fails. 25cts., 5 for $1.00. H. P. PLASTER COMPANY, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

PAY WHEN CURED. Having sufficient confidence in our ability and the willingness of mankind to pay when the cure is made, we cure all chronic diseases and ask no pay for our professional services until after the cure is effected. Describe your case fully and send stamp for instructions. Address **Dr. B. D. BAKER, Box 104, Buffalo, N. Y.**

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
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Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

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The GREAT LIVER and Stomach Remedy

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Marvelous success.
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DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
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Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
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Has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the age.
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In the human body ERADICATED by using CLARK'S WORM SYRUP!
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☞ FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

WELL BORING AND ROCK DRILLING MACHINES. Tools for all kinds of Well boring. LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, O.

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FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., JAN. 27 18 86.

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THE NANTICOKE MINERS.

Possibility that the Twenty-Six Nanticoke Miners are Still Alive.

Wilkesbarre, Jan. 18.—The published story that one of the men employed in clearing up the workings at No. 1 slope at Nanticoke, where the 26 men are entombed, had seen a light behind the cave-in created much excitement and interest in this vicinity, but proved to be absolutely without foundation.

Nanticoke also had been greatly excited by the story of the light. The workings of the shaft and slope were again surrounded by large numbers of anxious inquirers, but the officials in charge said in the most emphatic manner that there was no truth whatever in the report. It is learned, however that some important features had manifested themselves within the last day or two which seem to give some hope that some of the men may still be alive. The excavations have reached a point in the gangway where it is not blocked up to the roof and through this narrow passage between the debris and the roof a strong current of pure air has commenced flowing. Experienced miners are working day and night in relays driving towards their imprisoned comrades.

Every twenty-four hours the three shafts penetrate more than fifty feet of solidly packed quicksand and debris which fill the gangway following the fourth counter, and only about 600 feet intervene between the burrowers and the roadway that leads to the fifth counter. If the force of the cave-in lies over this counter, as appears to be the case, there can be no possible hope of reaching any of the men alive. An impression is gaining ground, however, that the force of the collapse was thrown into the fourth counter, and if this be true it is just possible that some of the prisoners, provided they killed the mules they had with them, are yet alive. Nothing can determine the fate of the buried men, except the cleaning out of the slope to the very foot of the cave in.

A WALKING SKELETON.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was afflicted with lung fever and abscess on lungs, and reduced to a walking skeleton. Got a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a dollar bottle. After using three bottles I found myself once more a man, completely restored to health, with a hearty appetite, and a gain in flesh of forty-eight pounds. Call at J. Zeller & Son's drug store, Bellefonte, and get a free trial bottle of this certain cure for all lung diseases. Large bottles $1.

THOUSANDS OF HOGS DYING.

Beloit, Wis., Jan. 19.—The hog plague which has prevailed in this locality this last season, and is still causing great loss, is probably the most distressing disease which has ever afflicted stock in this vicinity. Scores of hogs are dying every day, and it estimated that fully 10,000 have died from the plague within a radius of 15 miles of this city. The best authority upon the matter does not name the disease to the general satisfaction of stock men, but are satisfied that the disease is measles and not cholera.

"Dozens of letters a day pour in upon Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., from people who have been benefited by using his popular preparation called Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy." And they often illustrate what this remarkable medicine accomplishes in some new and hitherto untried field of operation. Not infrequently patients come long distances to grasp the Doctor by the hand and express their gratitude for deliverance from pain."—Troy, New York, Daily Times. jan

Jacob M. Miller, of Strasburg, Lancaster county, is dead, aged 85. He is one of the oldest wagoners living that drove teams from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, and claimed to be the first originator of the lock on wagons; also the first teamster that drove six horses, two abreast.

THOUSANDS SAY SO.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, of Girard, Kansas, writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers; they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known, and will positively cure kidney and liver complaints, purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of doctor's bills every year. Sold at 50 a bottle by J. Zelier & Son, Bellefonte.

I had to comb back the hair from my forehead and omit the parting to conceal my baldness. Since then Parker's Hair Balsam has made my hair as thick and glossy as ever. Ladies whose hair is getting thin will find the Balsam just splendid. Mary Swanson, Chicago. jan

WOMAN AND HOME.

A PLEA FOR THE MUCH MISUNDERSTOOD STEP-MOTHER.

Physical Training for the Girls—Why the Baby Cries—Chronic Shoppers—Secret of Red Cheeks—Women in England—Odds and Ends.

To the imagination the stepmother stands out as some one coming between father and children, clouding the joys of home, introducing strictness and sternness where freedom reigned before. There is no necessity of this picture, yet we all see instances that justify it. Sometimes in a family all ardor and impulse, the step-mother comes as a stoic or a religious rigorist, freezing all the innocent life around her, conscientiously attempting high ends by injudicious means, and unable to see why she fails in her effort. Sometimes, on the other hand, she comes to relax and demoralize with merely selfish and worldly thoughts a young household brought up to a high sense of nobleness and unworldly aims. In any such case the father finds himself almost helpless; either he is under a glamour of admiration and sees nothing wrong; or, if he finds out his mistake, he is probably paralyzed by preoccupation, which takes him away from his home, and keeps him toiling for the bread of the family. After all, it is the mother, even if that relation be a substituted one, who is close to the children; she has hours with them while the father has minutes; and after he has once made his choice, change is impossible, even though the children suffer.

But are not these cases, after all, the exceptions? Looking at it merely from the children's side, it seems to me that in most cases this much-abused step-mother comes as a help and a gain. It is easy to see her errors and faults. The respectable gossips of the neighborhood may be safely relied upon for that service. But who can estimate the perils from which even she may have saved those children? Somebody, some woman, must care for them. It is often this alone that drives the despairing father into a second marriage to escape the irregular household and the alternate flatteries and cruelties of hired attendance. We see the mistakes of the step-mother; we do not see the worse contingencies from which she has saved those children. Many are the instances of happy boys who perhaps learned for the first time what a home and a fireside meant, upon the arrival of the new mistress of the mansion; of fortunate little girls who found all their dawning womanhood fostered and protected by the gracious kindliness of one who was to them a mother in all but blood. I talked yesterday with an aged lady who can never keep down her tears at the mention of that angel of her youth, of whom she will never speak but by the name of mother. I have heard of two grown daughters who on going to dwell with a step-mother carried with them their own mother's picture, and hung it with its face to the wall in their chamber, that the intruder might never see it; then within a few weeks they led her into the room and turned it round, that she might look at it with them, telling her that her sweetness had conquered.—Harper's Bazar.

Reasons Why the Baby Cries.

The young bachelor who volunteered an opinion as to the reason for a baby's smile, and the summary justice which he received at the hands of the baby's nurse, are well known, but why the baby cries is a matter as to which few men have any curiosity, provided it is not too late to have an engagement down town when the concert begins. The "Mother's Manual of Children's Diseases" explains the matter thus:

"Cries are the only language which a young baby has to express its distress; as smiles and laughter and merry antics tell without a word its gladness. The baby must be ill, is all that its cries tell one person; another, who has seen much of sick children, will gather from them more, and will be able to judge whether its suffering is in the head, or chest, or stomach. The cries of a baby with the stomach ache are long and loud and passionate; it sheds a profusion of tears; now stops for a moment, and then begins again, drawing up its legs to its stomach; and, as the pain passes off stretches them out again, and with many little sobs passes off into a quiet sleep. If it has inflammation of the chest, it does not cry aloud, it sheds no tears, but every few minutes, especially after drawing a deeper breath than before, or after each short, hacking cough it gives a little cry, which it checks apparently before it is half finished, and this, either because it has no breath to waste in cries, or because the effort makes its breathing more painful. If disease is going on in the head the child utters sharp, piercing shrieks, and then between whiles a low moan or wail, or perhaps no sound at all, but lies quiet, apparently dozing, till pain wakes it up again."—Exchange.

The Craze of Chronic Shopping.

"Don't tell me that such a condition of things is normal," said the strong-minded lady as a group of ladies more energetic and chatteriug with more volubility than any she had previously seen passed before the window. "I tell you it is nothing of the kind. Those creatures there are for the time being puppets, dolls, or anything you like. Women I decline to call them. Look at them rushing madly into the stores as though their lives depended upon the act. What do they want? Intellectuality to entertain their husbands? Funds of information to amuse their fathers? Attractive little devices to keep their brothers at home? No. Six cents worth of ribbon to match a bonnet, half a yard of plush to cover a hat designed to excel one they have previously seen, or some material from which to make a dress for summer, though summer isn't nearly here. Pshaw!"

The strong-minded lady viciously drained her cup of chocolate, ordered another in stentorian tones, and turned to her youthful companion with renewed vigor. "A shopping woman," she said, is an abnormal condition of womanhood induced by the absurdly rapid civilization of the times. I have for the past six years studied the phenomenon of shopping, and I may say, as the result of my studies, that the chronic shopper is afflicted with a species of insanity. She can not help herself. She is determined to shop, come what may. It is as much a part of her daily work as eating or drinking. —New York Times.

How Buddy Cheeks Are Secured.

The fashionable edict has gone forth that it is the proper thing to look healthy and robust. The day of the confirmed invalid, the "delicate flower," and all that sort of thing, is passed, and now our belles are striving to see who can look the hardiest. The daughter of a distinguished naval officer has been one of the leaders of the "healthy craze," and is now, for that matter. Her plump, well-rounded figure and swinging gait can be seen on Pennsylvania avenue nearly every afternoon, rain or shine, and she has the ruddiest pair of cheeks in Washington. She looks the perfect picture of health, but some of her sharp sisters have been tracking up the secret of how her pale complexion disappeared so suddenly. It appears, so they say, that the young lady called in the services of an old sailor who had known her ever since she was a "wee bit of a thing," and told him that she was miserable because she never could have any color in her face. She asked him to tatoo her cheeks a delicate shade of red, and although the operation was quite painful, she stood it bravely, and the consequence is that she will have a red face even after death. It is said that several society belles contemplate undergoing the same course of treatment.—Washington Cor. Boston Traveler.

Excess of Women in England.

Are you aware, my dear, of the appalling fact that there are 948,000 more women than men in Great Britain? At least, there was this very awful disparity in numbers at the last census, and I don't suppose that the disproportion has decreased since then. In fact, it seems that it is likely to become greater and greater, for more girls are born than boys, and men do not, as a rule, live so long as women. This immense fact means, perhaps, very little to married women, unless they are mothers of a large and expensive family of daughters; but to the unappropriated among us it is fraught with the direst meaning. We are all taught from our nursery days upward to look forward to the time when we shall be married "and live happy forever after." Do not all the nursery stories and fairy tales end with wedding-bells?

And I suppose that it is natural for a woman to like to have a home of her own and a husband and children. There are women who would despise us for making such a confession; but do you not think with me that an unshared life seems incomplete? Well, dear, in the face of all this are those dreadful six figures, the female overplus of 948,000. It is therefore quite apparent that several hundred thousand of us must remain single, and we may as well look the matter straight in the face, and, while we hope for the best, prepare for the worst. Marriage to the great majority of women means provision. Failing this, they must provide for themselves. So every girl should be brought up to some occupation that would bring her in sufficient for her maintenance. Fathers ought to see that their daughters are as carefully trained with a view to self-support as their sons are.—"Girl Gossip" in London Truth.

Physical Training of Young Ladies.

"The only way to properly exercise," said the proprietor of a school for physical culture, "is to do it systematically, and we have a regular course arranged for this purpose. First, we take a measurement of the different parts of the body. Then we generally start off with chest exercise, then the waist, then the limbs. Some ladies have a medical examination to ascertain if they are in sound condition, or to learn if there are any weak spots in their body that should have extra exercise, particularly regarding the heart and lungs. If any weak spots are found these are strengthened first. From experience we find that as a rule the chief defects in the constitutions of the young women of the present day are weaknesses of the back and waist, and next the arms. Their preferences here are for chest-developing exercise, and they seem to detest most that which develops the waist—they don't want large waists."

"Have you any records of what your young lady pupils have done during their exercising?"

"I do not keep any, for the pupils do not like the idea of having it talked about. But I can give you several. One young lady who was exercising here became so strong that she lifted on the health-lift 700 pounds. Another who took to vaulting, who was only 19 years old, vaulted five feet. This was a splendid leap for a woman. Last year a young girl began exercising who was 12 years old, but who weighed ninety-eight pounds. She began here because she was threatened with curvature of the spine. In six months she grew three inches in height, and her chest girth was increased in its expansion two inches, making her chest expanson four inches. This was remarkable when you take into consideration that the average chest expansion is only about two inches. A young woman about twenty years old, who was partly paralyzed through shorthand writing and telegraphing, began exercising a short time ago and is now quite well and strong. Special work for every muscle on the surface of the body is the the only sure way of successful exercising." —New York Mail and Express.

A Feature That Ought to Go.

The particular form of church fair abuse which has attracted Mr. Moody's attention is the custom of setting up a pretty young lady in the midst of the fair paraphernalia and allowing her to be kissed, at 25 cents a kiss, by any and all comers. Of course the people who come to a church fair are supposed in theory to be respectable and otherwise unobjectionable from a kisser's point of view, but in fact there is no guarantee, and no way of getting or enforcing a guarantee, of anything of the kind.

It is not easy to understand how a refined young lady could submit to become everybody's sweetheart, even at a fair for the benefit of the church, without more or less consciousness of degradation, and, no matter how benevolent the motive of her submission to the process, those who patronize the kissing stand are very likely to entertain somewhat less respect for her forever afterward. —Philadelphia Times.

The Melting Point of Lard.

Mr. A. Percy Smith, of Rugby, in a letter says: "The melting point of lard—112 degrees Fahrenheit—is of the highest importance when it is used for making pastry. The quality of the crust materially depends upon it. In the hands of a good cook pure lard furnishes a puff paste an inch or more in thickness, while lard of 95 degrees melting point yields a tough, hard crust, unbreakable by a spoon. I have purposely had experiments made under my supervision with lards of various melting points, and the rise in the crust was exactly proportioned with the rise of the melting point of the lard employed. It is a noticeable fact that pure lard always solidifies with a crinkled surface, while shop lard is perfectly smooth."—Cor. Chronicle-News.

Gymnastic Exercises of Dutch Girls.

A Boston newspaper man wandering about Amsterdam found a pleasure garden where the chief feature of amusement was gymnastic exercises by dozens of young women who were out for a frolic. The visitor found that it was a common thing for the Dutch girls to make champion leaps from a spring-boards, go hand-over-hand up ropes and ladders, and execute other feats usually deemed the special accomplishment of robust youth of the other sex.—Chicago Herald.

A woman made the first orange box in California, and has built up an industry in box-making that amounts to 50,000 boxes a year.

"I sometimes think," says Ella Wheeler-Wilcox in her new novel, "that God must be a woman. He is expected to forgive so much."

—Merchant tailoring at the Philadelphia Branch, and satisfaction guaranteed. An experienced head oversees this department. tf

LOOK! NEW LOCATION! NEW



LOOK! NEW ROOM! FIXTURES!

New Room Opposite the Post Office.

—HOLIDAY PRESENTS!—

E. A. GLENN & Co.,

Have just Received a Large Assortment of

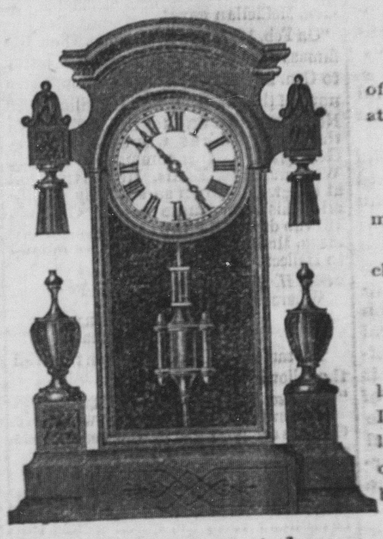
FINE SILVERWARE, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS

Rings, Pins, Charms, Revolvers, &c. A complete line of CUTLERY at bottom prices. NEW STOCK of

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL SPECTACLES, all Sizes and Numbers.

A fine selection of GOLD & SILVER WATCHES always on hand.

☞Agency for the celebrated ROCKFORD WATCH.☜ ☞Call and see the new CLIMAX CASE.☜



SEWING MACHINES.

We carry the largest stock of Sewing Machines in the county, made up of the best grade of machines. Among which are the Higharm Davis, with attachments especially adapted for dress makers.

The No. 7 American with the new Button Hole attachment.

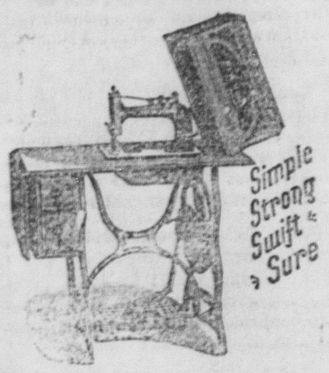
The New Home with double feed.

The Household which is an improvement over the Domestic.

We are closing out the Singer machine at reduced figures, from $15 to $20.

Hanging Lamps.

We carry a complete line of these lamps, the Electric and Champion Library Hanging Lamps. Any of these lamps are suited for lighting Churches or other public buildings. Each fount has 50 candle power.



All goods warranted as represented. *J. Q. A. Kennedy, Manager.*

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

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RAINBOW RUPTURE RELIEF & CURE.

Simple, safe, reliable and a perfect retainer. It is not a Truss. Worn Day and Night and its presence forgotten. Send for circular with testimonials from grateful sufferers cured by this appliance. Address Central Medical and Surgical Institute 950 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Skillful treatment given all kinds of surgical and medical cases. Weakening diseases and private troubles in male and female our specialty. Be sure to write us before taking treatment elsewhere. Consultation free and invited.

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

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Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of **Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia,** and **Pulmonary Consumption,** and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of **Croup,** the alleviation of **Whooping Cough,** and the cure of **Colds** and **Influenza,** ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Company of Centre County, Pa.

CENTRE HALL, PA., January 11, 1886.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the Twenty-eighth Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is hereby presented:

ASSETS.

Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 20,064 97
Cash premiums paid and due on same		462 66
Borrowed money		718 75
Cash in treasury		546 50
To which add tax No. 14 in course for collection	$ 5,268 43	
Less per cet. for collect'g	263 42—	5,005 01
Making the total available assets for the past year		26,797 89

EXPENSES.

Compensation to Direc'tr	$ 173 15	
Salary of Secretary	100 00	
Salary of Treasurer	50 00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	77 74	
Making duplicates and state insurance report	13 00	
Election board	5 00	
Mrs. Neff, loss on stable	350 00	
Wm. Wolf, " "	200 00	
Lutheran Ch. building	8,462 70	
Wm. Swabb, on implements, grain, etc	720 00	
W S Musser, loss, partial	20 00	
Balance due D M Wolf	34 51	
Wm. McFarlane	1,800 00	
Haines Township School Board	400 00	
Maggie and Kate Alexander, loss on house and stable	1,131 64	
Moses Thompson, part pay on house	300 00	
J H & J F Kreamer	50 00	
S D Musser, partial loss	100 74	
Interest on losses unpaid when due, &c	24 19—	$ 8,985 07
Total accruing assets and funds of the Co. the past year, less expens's		17,812 82
To which add notes of 1881, 2, 3 and 4		122,808 73
		$140,621 55
Minus cancelations, carpenter risks and tax on notes		17,908 43
Making the total available assets of the Co. this day		122,713 12
Face value of premium notes in force		142,873 70
Insurance taken the past year	$ 235,181 58	
Risks and insurances of '81, '82, '83 and '84	1,272,113 74—	
Making risks and insurances this day		1,507,295 27
Liabilities for loss		
Wm. McFarlane	$700 00	
Moses Thompson	700 00	
D S Erb	144 72	
Losses of Simon P Ruble, D S Kauffman & Co. and W L Musser adjusted by the board not yet accepted by the parties		
Amount outstanding	$1,962 29	

At the election held the same day the following named members were elected directors for the ensuing year: Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brungart, J. H. Musser, H. E. Dunk, J. B. Fisher, S. J. Herring, Fred Kurtz, S. G. Slack, Wm. McFarlane, Jacob Bottorf, J. G. Baily, H. C. Campbell.

D. F. LUSE, Secretary. FRED KURTZ, President.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.

500 farms, 20 to 10,000 acres at $3 to $25 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing descriptions, Sent free. PYLE & DeHAVEN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

56 N. Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Consignments of all kinds of Country Produce solicited. Quick Sales, Good Prices and Prompt Returns is our motto. We have excellent facilities for obtaining good prices for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, (live or dressed,) Lard, Tallow, Cheese, Potatoes, Fruit, (dried or fresh,) Corn, Oats, Hay, Live Stock; in fact, everything the farmer produces, either in car loads or small lots. Tags, stencils and price lists furnished free.

☞We refer to the editor of this paper. eow

PIANOS-ORGANS

The demand for the Improved Mason & Hamlin PIANOS is now so large that a second addition to the factory has become imperative. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Consult Catalogue, free.

100 Styles of ORGANS, $22 to $600. For Cash, Easy Payments, or Rented.

Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,

NEW YORK; BOSTON; CHICAGO.

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate. Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. G. HUDSON, Centralia, Va.

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AT NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

HARPER & KREAMER,

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Have just opened in one of Largest and Best Rooms in the Valley,

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS

NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HARDWARE.

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SALT, TOBACCO, SEGARS,

EVERYTHING

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ALL NEW GOODS.

We offer bargains unsurpassed in this COUNTY.

COME AND SEE US.

All kinds of Produce taken, and Highest Market Prices Paid.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring its color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. & $1 sizes at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The Best Cough Cure you can use.

Recommended by eminent physicians. Popular for its well known properties of purifying the blood and building up the health and strength. It has made wonderful cures of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Throat, Lung, Liver, Kidney, and Nervous diseases, and has brought health and comfort to thousands of suffering women. Its property of increasing the nourishing quality of the blood, renders it so effective in reviving the vital energies that it often saves life. If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Consumption, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Bowel, Liver, Kidney, or other disease, your blood is defective and is losing its power to nourish and sustain the system. Don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use PARKER'S TONIC to-day. It will give you new life and vigor. HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists. Large saving buying $1 size.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES

First-Class Groceries

ALWAYS FRESH AND

—CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE—

IN THE VALLEY, AT

A. HARTER'S STAND,

MILLHEIM, PA.

STOCK FULL AND COMPLETE.

Also Dealer in

NO. 1 FULL ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR.

Also Keeps the Celebrated

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CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.

14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

THE NARROW ESCAPE
Of a Massachusetts Engineer.

Sleep after fatigue and health after disease are two of the sweetest experiences known to man. Fourteen years is a long time to suffer, yet Mr. Peter Lawler, of Dalton, Mass., had led a miserable life for that period through the presence of a stone in the bladder. He did obtain temporary relief, but nothing more. Last Janunry he called on Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who said, after an examination: "Mr. Lawler, you have stone in the bladder. We will first try Dr. David Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY before risking an operation." A few days later the following letter passed through the Rondout postoffice:

Dalton, Mass., Feb. 6.

Dear Dr. Kennedy: The day after I came home I passed two gravel stones, and am doing nicely.

PETER LAWLER.

Dr. Kennedy has the stones at his office, and they are sufficientiv formidable to justify the claim that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the leading specific for stone in the bladder. In his letter Mr. Lawler mentions that FAVORITE REMEDY also cured him of rheumatism. The subjoined certificate tells its own story:

Old Blackshire Mills,
Dalton, Mass., April 27, '82.

Mr. Peter Lawler has been a resident of this town for the past 17 years, and in our employ for 15 years, and in all these years he has been a good and respected citizen of this town. He has had some chronic disease to our knowledge for most of the time, but now claims to be, and is, in apparent good health. CHAS. O. BROWN, Prest.

$1 bottle, six for $5. All druggists.

Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" (of Rondout, N. Y.)—It is not a mere soother, temporarily, of pain, but by its alterative action purifies the blood, restores a healthful condition to the diseased organs, and even dissolves and causes the expulsion of gravel and stone from the kidneys and bladder. The testimony of hundreds who have been cured by it vouches for this.

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The world-renowned author in this admirable lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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What a miner would very properly term "surface indications" of what is beneath, are the **Pimples, Sties, Sore Eyes, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions** with which people are annoyed in spring and early summer. The effete matter accumulated during the winter months, now makes its presence felt, through Nature's endeavors to expel it from the system. While it remains, it is a poison that festers in the blood and may develop into **Scrofula.** This condition causes derangement of the digestive and assimilatory organs, with a feeling of enervation, languor, and weariness—often lightly spoken of as "only spring fever." These are evidences that Nature is not able, unaided, to throw off the corrupt atoms which weaken the vital forces. To regain health, Nature must be aided by a thorough blood-purifying medicine; and nothing else is so effective as

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A SONG OF GRATITUDE.

In olden times, Bethesda's pool
Was famed for healing all diseases;
Once plunged beneath its waters cool,
Each evil, stain and sickness ceased.
In modern days we find a cure,
Of worth a-rare, as much deserving;
A remedy safe, quick and sure,
Dr. Richmond's "Samaritan Nervine."
For Epilepsy, Spasms, Fevers, Colics, Cramps,
Coughs, Colds, or any kind of Pithysic;
Its merit as a leader stamps
It far above all other physics.
It goes at once right to the spot
Where lurks the danger, never swerving;
In all the world perhaps there's not
A cure like Dr. Richmond's "Nervine."
As in the blood diseases lie;
Each artery, each vein, each curve in;
There's nothing makes ill humor fly,
Like the "Samaritan Nervine."
For old or young, for rich or poor,
Whatever class of life you serve in,
To health wide open is the door,
From the "Samaritan Nervine."
Then, do you value strength and health,
And think these blessings worth preserving?
Better than all Golconda's wealth,
Is Dr. Richmond's "Samaritan Nervine."

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Sold by J. D. Murray.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.

EXHIBITION OF HYPOTISM BY A FAKIR IN INDIA.

Six Weeks of Self-Inhumation, Followed by a Complete Resuscitation—Preparing for the Trial—Restored to Life.

The most extraordinary feat performed by the fakirs of India is, undoubtedly, that of being buried alive, an account of which was published recently in a Vienna paper by Dr. Honigberger, former court physician to the rajah of Lahore, and corroborated by Sir Claudius Wade, English envoy resident of Lahore. This feat of physical endurance throws the forty days fasting of Dr. Tanner completely into the shade. The preparations made by these fakirs when about to subject themselves to the dangers of inhumation, are thus described by the doctor:

"The first duty consists in the construction of a tomb or cave from which the air and light can be wholly excluded, to be entered by a small door, which is walled up with clay as soon as the fakir enters. This cave is provided with a soft bed formed of sheepskins and cotton. In order to accustom himself to this abode, the experimentist begins by remaining here at first but a few hours every day, increasing the time to several days, or until he can almost wholly exist without air. During this preliminary inhabitation of his tomb, he passes his time in meditation upon the power of divinity, chanting his prayers, and counting the Brahamic chaplet until he is able to pronounce 6,000 words in less than twelve hours. He also accustoms himself to positions in which the feet are elevated in the air and the head hanging down near to the earth, or the limbs bent, doubled, and twisted into all sorts of contortions.

IN TRAINING FOR THE TRIAL.

After this practice with the hinges of the body comes the training of the respiratory organs. Beginning by holding his breath for five minutes, he soon succeeds in holding it twenty. He also practices the feat of inflating his lungs, allowing the air to escape by degrees, until the power he acquires in this direction is something marvelous. Then follows the weekly incisions of the under muscles of the tongue, twenty-four of which are made, when this organ becomes susceptible of being curved so as to completely close the opening of the larynx. To accelerate this object the tongue is frequently treated with astringent oils, and rolled back and manipulated by the fingers for hours. In addition to these special preparations, the fakir observes the rules of his caste, notably that of abstaining from all animal food. After having eaten, to remove all particles adhering to the coatings of the stomach, he swallows, at regular intervals, a narrow strip of linen, which he soon withdraws from the mouth again. After the accomplishment of this severe course of training, which requires several months, the fakir is ready to undertake the trial of inhumation.

The most noted of the fakirs who had passed through this ceremony was Harides, whose burial was witnessed by Dr. Honigberger, and whose portrait is now in his possession.

On the day appointed, in the presence of the court and a large concourse of people, Harides appeared in their midst, and, seating himself upon a white shroud, crossed his legs and turned his face toward the east. His countenance was serene and his expression exalted. Centering his eyes upon the extremity of his nose, in a short space of time the magnetic catalepsy was produced. The eyes gradually closed, and the limbs became rigid. The servant of the fakir—Harides being an ascetic of the highest order—hurried forward to close his eyes and plug the appertures of his nose with linen saturated with melted wax. Wrapping the body in its shroud he closed it over the fakir's head, tying the ends firmly, after which the body presented the appearance of a filled sack. This knot was sealed with the seal of the rajah, and the body, now inclosed in a wooden box, sealed in like manner, was placed in the cave, the door of which was closed, sealed, and walled in with clay. This tomb was guarded day and night, and thousands of pious Hindoos remained about the spot, glorifying the saint who was believed now to be enjoying the special favor of Brahma. It was a time of great religious exaltation.

ROUSED FROM HIS LONG SLEEP.

When the day agreed upon for Harides' exhumation arrived the rajah and his court appeared at the tomb. Ordering the dried clay to be removed, and examining the seals of the door and finding them intact, he caused the cave to be opened. Nothing had been disturbed; everything remained as when the fakir entered upon his long sleep.

The doctor upon touching the shroud found it covered with moisture. Upon the servants removing the body from the box he allowed it to stand upright against the cover for some moments while he proceeded to pour warm water over the top of the sack. Upon the removal of the sack the doctor requested to be allowed to examine the body before any attempt was made at resuscitation. He found the legs and arms wrinkled and stiff, the head resting upon the right shoulder; no pulsation in the arms or legs was discernible, nor in the region of the heart. The whole body was cold with the exception of the head, upon which the warm water had been poured. The servant was now hurriedly occupied in bathing the body, after which he vigorously rubbed the limbs, arms, and body with coarse linen cloths. Applications of warm cataplasms were made upon the head, to be repeated as soon as cooled. The linen plugs were removed from the nostrils and the mouth opened, but the fakir still remained inanimate, and the doctor began to doubt the possibility of his resuscitation, although repeatedly assured that such would be the case, Harides having several times before passed some time in a state of suspended animation.

A knife was now brought, and the tongue unrolled and placed in its normal position. It would not stay, and the servant was obliged to use force for a time to hold it in place. The eyelids were rubbed with oil, and the servant raised them. The eyes appeared glassy and staring. After several applications of the warm cataplasms upon the cranium the body was noticed to tremble slightly, the nostrils to dilate, the pulse to feebly move, and the limbs to become more pliable. Upon covering the tongue with oil or batter again, it was seen to move perceptibly, and the eyes to partially recover their brightness. The fakir was, indeed, returning to life. For some moments he appeared engaged in collecting his wandering thoughts, which, when accomplished, he turned to the rajah and calmly inquired:

"Do you believe in me now?"

The whole process of resuscitation had occupied somewhat more than an hour's time. Although weak and partially dazed in his conceptions, the fakir was carried to the residence of the rajah, where he was seated at the head of the royal table, clothed with a robe of honor, a chain of pearls placed about his neck, and gold bracelets encircling his wrists. For six weeks he had lain in his grave, and the feast was ordered in honor of his return to life.—Foreign Letter.

——Whole pepper ground to order at Murray's drug store. tf

"PATENT" FLOUR MAKING PROCESS.

Origin of the Plan—Greatly Improved Upon—Details of the Process.

The first suggestion of the improved plan originated with a French scientist. Mr. Lacroix, a manufacturer of Faribault, Minn., first brought the idea to this country, but the process as originally used has been greatly improved upon by the millers of the northwest. There are, in fact, several processes, but in principle they are identical. Chief objects sought are the gradual breaking and bruising of the grain so as to keep the broken particles rough and "alive;" the repeated reduction of the middlings, or that part of the grain lying immediately below the husk—this, formerly rejected, is now made to yield the best flour; also the separation of every part of the flour from the bran, and, finally, the careful blending of the flour obtained from the several reductions.

We give briefly the detail of the process in one of the Minneapolis mills. The wheat, cleaned by blasts, is separated into lots of similar sizes; the fuzzy tails are removed by ending-stones. The grain is then passed through corrugated, chilled iron rollers, their corrugations ranging from eight to forty to the square inch, which bruise the grain without grinding it. This is on the ground floor. The bruised grain is then raised to the bolting-machines, where it is passed through gauze cloths of different textures, and thence sent down between finer corrugated rollers running at a speed of from 160 to 300 revolutions per minute. These processes of reduction are repeated six or seven times, the third giving more flour than the first two reductions, and the fifth giving the best rising-flour and the richest in albuminoids.

Very important results have been accomplished by the introduction of the "patent" process. The amount of flour yielded by a bushel of wheat has been increased fully 10 per cent.; the flour made is said to be more nutritious, as well as more palatable, and spring wheat, the variety most abundantly produced in the west (whose flour, being much inferior to that of winter wheat made by the old process, was formerly held at a much lower price), is greatly increased in value, as by the "patent" process it is found to give the better flour.—Inter Ocean.

Tribunal of the English Press.

The aptest comparison for English society is perhaps to be found in the perfecture of police in Paris. In that famous detective repository their exists a complete dossier of all who are and who are likely to become criminals. Everything which concerns them is carefully recorded. But the individuals are treated with the greatest consideration until they make themselves amendable to law. In the same way society in England has the dossier of all its members. The contents of these documents do not prejudice it against them, nor are they held really to have incriminated themselves until they are arraigned before the tribunal of the English press.

Formerly this press was looked upon by the governing classes as a great political engine. It has now become the custodian and inquisitor of our whole social system, the censor of our homes, and the critic of our hearths. It brings all offending Britons, however lofty their degree, before that which they really most dread, the great jury of their fellow-countrymen. No wonder, therefore, that the publicity of which it is the instrument is dreaded and detested by those whom it concerns.—Fortnightly Review.

Physical Aspect of the Congo.

The Congo in its physical aspect may be compared to an hour glass, two broad and navigable tracts of water being divided from each other by a very narrow and unnavigable one. Below the "cataract region" steamers run easily from the sea up to Viva, a distance of 110 miles. Above the cataract region nearly 1,000 miles of navigable water extend from Stanley pool right up to Stanley falls.

But in the cataract region itself, where stony and precipitous hills compress into the space of a few hundred yards a stream which has at its mouth a width of fully seven miles, the poor river finds itself in a sort of strait waistcoat, and as a natural result, begins to roar and foam and leap about and conduct itself in every way like an enraged lunatic. In the course of a series of fits 235 miles long the excitable stream has one lucid interval of eighty-eight miles, where a steam launch or even a canoe may venture up and down the river with perfect safety. But above and below this parenthesis the rapids of Ngoma, Manyanga, Isangila, and Yellala present obstacles not to be overcome even by a generation which has blown up Hell Gate and tunneled the St. Gothard.—David Ker in New York Times.

The Hackman Wants a Show.

"Say!" called out a brawny Jehu as the reporter was moving away, "somebody's always putting something in the papers about hackmen robbing people; for God's sake, say something about the fellers that beat us! They try it all sorts of ways. There's fellers who get out at the end of a ride and coolly tell us that they've got no money, and that we'll have to whistle for it. I always hit such a man as that a slap in the face for luck, but that don't get the money out of him. Then there's the feller who forgot his pocketbook, and the other who tells me to call in at his office in the morning for my money, and when I get there I find he's sent me to a place where he isn't known. And then there's the feller who drives all 'round town and then directs me to some way-up hotel and dodges in at one door and out at the other, and lots and lots more and more like him. I think it's pretty near time the hackman had a show; don't you?"—Chicago Tribune.

How He Proved His Identity.

Signor Luigi Arditi, the eminent operatic conductor, recently had occasion to present a check at a down-town New York bank, where he was a stranger. The paying-teller had been to the opera frequently, but somehow or other he failed to recognize the maestro. A happy thought struck the latter. He took off his hat, whisked sharply round, and raised his umbrella in his right hand in the manner of a baton. The effect was immense! "All right!" cried the paying-teller, recognized at once the glacial pate of the maestro. "I know you now!" And he laughed hugely, and paid the check.—Frank Leslie's Illustrated.

Mme. Ristori and Her Riches.

An exchange says: "Mme. Ristori after her American discomforts, is living costly in Paris." This poor old lady made her audiences quite as uncomfortable as she could have been herself. Her efforts to be young and sprightly were pitiful, and she should not have made the last American tour, when all along, as she is rich, she could have remained cosily in Paris.—New Orleans Picayune.

Nine cranks out of ten are attached to really valuable ideas. The trouble is they don't know how to make music of them.—Detroit Free Press.

No fewer than 164 members of the present congress were collegians.

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SHOW us a man or women, if you can, afflicted with toothache, earache, headache, backache, any ache, that has sought relief in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to no advantage, and in return we will refer you to thousands similarly afflicted, whom this medicine has relieved and cured completely.

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NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

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Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

John R. Dodge, Jr., jeweler, Normal, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Ist. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy soap for Rubbo."

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Mr. G. Jaques, St. Ignace, Mich., writes: "Formerly it took the washwoman from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.; now from 7 a. m. to 10:30 a. m."

Mrs. A. W. Morrison, of Lampton, Tex., writes: "It is a treasure. It makes the white lady independent of the colored washerwoman."

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WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 20 p m
" "	Harrisburg		2 30 a m
" "	Montandon		5 46 a m
" "	Williamsport		7 25 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 52 a m
" "	Lock Haven		8 18 a m
" "	Renovo		9 25 a m
" arr at	Erie		5 15 p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		8 10 a m
" "	Montandon		10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport		11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven		12 05 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg		11 25 a m
" "	Montandon		1 23 a m
" arr at	Williamsport		2 30 p m
" "	Lock Haven		3 55 p m
" "	Renovo		5 05 p m
" "	Kane		9 25 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg		3 45 p m
" "	Montandon		5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport		7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven		8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo		9 00 p m
	(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg		7 40 a m
" "	Montandon		9 37 a m
" "	Williamsport		10 40 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 35 a m
" arrives	Renovo		12 30 p m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore		7 29 a m
" "	Williamsport		8 10 a m
" "	Montandon		9 16 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		11 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		6 15 a m
" "	Renovo		10 10 a m
" "	Lock Haven		11 10 a m
" "	Williamsport		12 20 p m
" "	Montandon		1 23 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg		3 25 p m
" "	Philadelphia		6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves	Renovo		4 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven		5 05 p m
" "	Williamsport		6 20 p m
" "	Montandon		7 27 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg		9 40 p m
" "	Philadelphia		4 45 a m
Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sundry.			
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		2 40 p m
" "	Renovo		11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven		12 05 p m
" "	Williamsport		1 20 a m
" "	Montandon		2 24 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg		4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia		8 25 a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

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Westward. P M	A M	A. M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 50
1 50	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
2 00		6 25	Biehl	8 45		5 14
2 08		6 32	Vicksburg	8 35		5 06
2 22		6 43	Miffinburg	8 24		4 52
2 40		6 59	Millmont	8 12		4 33
2 48		7 07	Laurelton	8 03		4 24
2 58		7 57	Coburn	7 15		3 15
4 00		8 04	Zerby	7 06		3 03
4 15		8 15	Rising Spring	6 55		2 45
4 27		8 24	Penn Cave	6 46		2 33
4 40		8 33	Centre Hall	6 37		2 20
4 50		8 40	Gregg	6 29		2 10
5 03		8 49	Linden Hall	6 21		1 57
5 12		8 54	Oak Hall	6 16		1 48
5 19		9 00	Lemont	6 10		1 41
5 27		9 07	Dale Summit	6 03		1 33
5 45		9 16	Pleasant Gap	5 54		1 15
5 50		9 20	Axemann	5 50		1 10
6 00		9 25	Bellefonte	5 45		1 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.05 p m and 7.30 p m.

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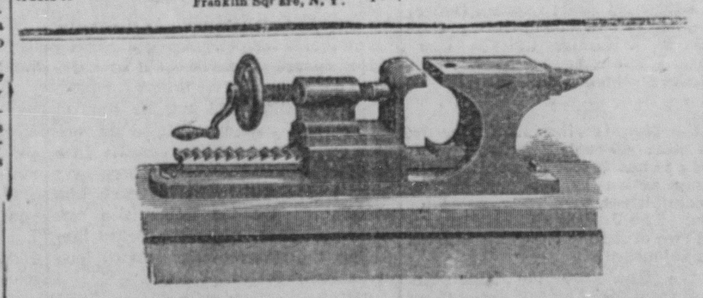
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NEWS OF THE WEEK

—Near Kinsman, Ohio, on the 7th, three masked burglars broke into the house of James Dathers, a wealthy farmer, bound Dathers, assaulted his wife and two daughters, and robbed the house of several hundred dollars in money and jewelry. The ruffians escaped in a wagon towards the Pennsylvania line.

—The members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs had a conference with Secretary Whitney on the 9th in regard to the needs of the naval service.

—The Democratic caucus of the Ohio Legislature on the 11th complimented Allen G. Thurman with the nomination for U. S. Senator.

—Comptroller Cannon has returned to Washington and resumed his official duties.

—The temperature is slowly moderating in the extreme Northwest, the marking at Helena, Montana, on the 11th having been 10 above zero.

—Governor Foraker, of Ohio, was installed on the 11th at Columbus. There was a brilliant parade of civic and military organizations. Governor Hoadley, in delivering the commission to his successor, gave expression of his personal good will towards the new Governor.

—Conductor George Black, injured in the railroad collision at Wilmington, on the 9th, died on the 11th. It is hoped the others injured will recover.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was held in Association Hall on the 11th. Mr. Gowen was elected President and I. V. Williamson, John Wanamaker, A. J. Antelo, Peter C. Hollis, Mark W. Watson, David Hostetter, Managers.

—The Senate on the 12th, confirmed about one hundred nominations, including Assistant Chiefs of Departments and Bureaus in Washington, and he following postmasters for New Jersey: Harriet F. Cadmus, South Amboy; W. K. Vansciver, Beverly; Jacob C. Van Riper, Rutherford; Chas. Rittenhouse, Hackettstown; John Fothergill, Perth Amboy; Augustus W. Irons, Toms River; Thomas C. Bunnell, Newton; George W. Evans, Ocean Grove; Fred. B. Bardon, Madison; William H. Bennett, Long Branch. Conrad F. Jordan, of New Jersey, was confirmed as Treasurer of the United States, and C. A. Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of Legation at Rome.

—The Supreme Court of New Mexico on the 11th decided to recognize Col. William Breeden as Attorney General of that Territory. Two months ago Governor Ross attempted to remove Breeden, whose time had not expired, and appoint M. B. McLaughlin.

—The Ohio House of Representatives on the 12th, adopted a report unseating the nine Democratic members from Hamilton county and their nine Republican competitors were sworn in. Subsequently each branch of the Legislature voted for United States Senator. In the Senate A. G. Thurman received 20 votes and John Sherman 17. In the House, Sherman received 67 votes and Thurman 41.

—The Legislature of Utah met in biennial session on the 9th and organized. All the members of both branches, except one in the House, are Mormons.

—The Legislature of New Jersey met on the 13th. In the Senate, John W. Griggs, of Passaic, was elected President, and Richard H. Redding, of Hunterdon, Secretary. In the House, E. A. Armstrong, of Camden, was elected Speaker, and Samuel Toombs, of Essex, Clerk.

—The Pennsylvania and West-Virginia Grand Lodge of the Ancient order of United Workmen met on the 12th in Pittsburg. The report of the Grand Master Workman shows that the order is in good financial condition, and that the membership is increasing rapidly. The most important question to be considered is whether the order in Pennsylvania shall be a corporate or unincorporate institution.

—The cabinet meeting on the 13th lasted for more than four hours, and the topic under discussion was the proper policy to be persued in regard to the inquiries that have been received from the Senate committees. While no conclusion was formally reached, there was a unanimous sentiment among the members of the cabinet, in which the president concurred, in favor of responding to the calls for documents, which in each case will be accompanied by a letter stating that the president does not consider it proper to communicate any reason for his acts.

—The Ohio Legislature, in joint convention, on the 13th, re-elected John Sherman to be U. S. Senator. He received 84 votes to 62 for Allen G. Thurman. It required 74 votes to elect. In the House a special committee of five was appointed to investigate charges that four of the present members of that body had accepted bribes to vote for Henry B. Payne for U. S. Senator while members of the last Assembly.

—The total value of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States during 1885 was $129,767,260, against $147,813,403 in 1884.

—At Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 13th, the boiler in the basement of St. Mary's Catholic Church exploded, wrecking the building and setting it on fire. Anthony Evans, Janitor of the church, was killed in the building, and Alberta Wilard, a girl on her way to school, was killed by one of the church doors falling upon her. The roof of the priest's residence was demolished, and the parochial school was badly damaged. It was full of children at the time, but none were dangerously injured. The loss on property is estimated at $65,000.

—The snow fall in the interior of Texas averaged from 2 to 3 inches in depth. The snow belt extends as far south as the 27th parallel below Laredo on the Rio Grande. "An old Mexican who can remember 70 to 80 years back, says the present snow is unprecedented." It is feared there has been a great destruction of cattle on the plains in the interior of the state. Similar apprehensions are felt in the Indian Territory.

—Joseph Doesch, formerly a saloonkeeper of Lancaster, Penna., attempted to assassinate Judge Livingston in that city on the 13th. Doesch was arrested and committed in default of bail. His license was cancelled by Judge Livingston last spring because his saloon was a disorderly place.

—At the annual meeting of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution held on the 13th in Washington, Dr. J. C. Welling, of Columbian University, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Dr. Coppee and General Meigs were elected members of that committee. Prof. Baird also presented a financial statement showing that the receipts of the Institution for 1885 amounted to $67,560, and the expenditures $45,107, leaving a balance of $22,453. Prof. Baird presented a statement showing the necessity for a storage building for alcoholic specimens, also for new building for the museum, as there are enough valuable specimens to fill a second building the size of the present one.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

In the Senate on the 11th Mr. Pugh called up Mr. Beck's silver resolution, and spoke in support of it. Before he had finished he yielded to a motion to go into executive session. When the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

In the Senate on the 12th a bill was passed appropriating $450,000 for the purchase and alteration of the old Produce Exchange Building, in New York city, for army purposes. Mr. Beck submitted a substitute for Mr. Eustis' silver resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Pugh concluded his speech begun on Monday in support of silver, and Mr. Vance followed at length in a similar vein. The Senate then went into executive session.

In the Senate on the 13th bills on the calendar were considered, and the bill for the admission of Dakota was reached, when Mr. Harrison said it would be impossible to consider that bill under the five-minute rule, and, at his suggestion, it went over. He said he would call it up as early as practicable next week. Mr. Morrill offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury "to inform the Senate whether or not any Collectors of Internal Revenue not confirmed by the Senate have received any portion of the salary pertaining to the office contrary to the law of March 1st, 1878, which provided that no collector should be entitled to any portion of the salary pertaining to the office, unless such officer should have been confirmed by the Senate, except in cases of commissions to fill vacancies occuring during the recess of the Senate." The resolution went over for one day. Mr. Coke addressed the Senate in support of the Beck silver resolution. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

—In the Senate the following confirmations were made the 13th: General Franz Sigel to be Pension Agent at New York; M. T. McMahon, United States Marshal for Southern New York; Francis Wharton, of Pennsylvania, Examiner of Claims in the State Department; George V. N. Lothrop, of Michigan, Minister to Russia; John B. Stallo, of Ohio, Minister to Italy; Charles Dentz, of Indiana, Minister to China; F. H. Winston, of Illinois, Minister to Persia; Moses A. Hopkins, of North Carolina, Minister to Liberia; John E. W. Thompson, of New York, Minister to Hayti; William A. Scay, of Louisiana, Minister to Bolivia; C. Walker Fern, of Louisiana, Minister to Roumania, Servia and Greece; E. V. Chenowith, of Texas, First Auditor of the Treasury; Charles L. Scott, of Alabama, Minister to Venezuela; Captain John G. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, with the relative rank of Commodore; Captain Montgomery Sicard to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordinance of the Navy, with the relative rank of Commodore; Commodore Stephen B. Luce to be a Rear Admiral; Commodore John Lee Davis to be a Rear Admiral; Captain George F. Belknap to be a Commodore; Captain David B. Harmony to be a Commodore; Captain Andrew E. K. Benham to be a Commodore.

HOUSE

In the House on the 11th under the call of States 650 bills were introduced, swelling to nearly 4000 the number now awaiting action by the committees. The committees were then called for reports. The Judiciary Committee reported two or three private bills and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 12th Mr. Randall from the Appropriations Committee, reported a resolution authorizing that committee to have printed such documents bearing on the subject of appropriations as it may deem proper. The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Caldwell, of Tennessee, from the Committee on the Laws Regulating the Election of President and Vice President, reported back, without amendment, the Hoar Presidential Succession bill, and it was placed on the calendar. Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, gave notice that he would file a minority report. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message, and Mr. Reagan, of Texas, delivered a speech on the silver question. When he had finished the House adjourned.

In the House on the 13th Mr. Curtin, of Penna., was, at his own request, excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. Randall called up and had passed the resolution reported by him on Tuesday, authorizing the Committee on Appropriations to have certain documents printed. Mr. Caldwell called up the Hoar Presidential Succession bill; but Mr. Cooper, of Ohio, said the minority report had not been printed, and the resolution went over. The House then adjourned.

Slumber-Land.

O baby mine, the night is here,
The night that drifts us slowly near
The realms of Slumber-land.

Gently the waters ebb and flow,
Creeping through nodding lids of snow,
That border Slumber-land.

Mother's arms are the sails and boat
And mother's voice the winds that float
Your bark to Slumber-land.

Beautiful dreams, instead of sands,
Fleeting visions people the strands
Of far-off Slumber-land.

Sleepy sands that creep into eyes
Ever so open, ever so wise,
Wafted from Slumber-land.

Hush! I'm sure you are almost there
Breathing the drowsy mystic air
That floats through Slumber-land.

Now a kiss on the rosy face,
Just to show we have won the race—
The race to Slumber-land.

THE NURSE-MAID'S PLACE.

"What shall I do?" said Linda Carrol, folding her white hands together. "Grandma's fortune has gone up like a sky-rocket. Grandma does nothing but cry, and I haven't a friend in the world, or any means of earning a shilling. They wouldn't take me anywhere as governess, or as assistant in any shop, with out experiences and references. I've painted a flower-piece, and it hangs in the stationer's window as it has hung for six months.

"I offered to sew for the dressmaker, and as soon as she saw my needlework she said: 'Ah, goodness gracious, *that* would never do!' My superficial education was very well for a young heiress, but it is of no use to a poor girl who needs to earn her living; and I begin to be afraid that what grandma says about our going into the streets to beg may come true, absurd as it sounds!"

And she took up the newspaper and looked over the advertisements.

"'Wanted, a young, genteel person to take charge of a little boy,'" she read. "Perhaps that might do, if I can swallow my pride," she sighed.

And noting the number she put on her plainest hat and mantle and hurried out into the street.

She found the house after a walk of an hour—a handsome residence—and having been ushered into the reception room, was received by a neat, elderly woman.

"The arrangements are all left in my hands," said this person, smoothing her apron. "You would be wanted to take care of a motherless child. Poor Mrs Bellamy died last week, and a common servant will not do. Mr. Bellamy relies on my discretion. I'm the housekeeper—have been for ten years. He is a broken-hearted man; never looks up or speaks to any one. Dear Mrs. Bellamy had a most trying disposition. I believe she generally scolded him all night; and she got pneumonia throwing up the window because he shut it. But that was all her nerves, and he adored her. He'll never recover her loss. He has a hatband all over his hat, and her miniature and hair in a locket on his watch chain. You won't expect much gayety in this afflicted house-hold, but you'll have Sunday afternoons—I'll take Master Thomas then—and an evening once a week. What references?"

Linda smiled.

"Would grandma do?" she asked.

And then she told her little story.

Mrs. Possett listened and considered. Finally she agreed to waive reference, and offered a pound a week. That sum Linda knew would secure a nice room in her present place of residence for her grandmother, and she accepted the position thankfully. At home she spoke of her position as that of a governess; and the old lady wept afresh, as well she might when Linda's modest trunk was carried away.

Master Tommy was an unmanageable little boy, who seemingly inherited his mother's temper. A regular battle was necessary before he could be washed or clothed. He tore things for mere mischief's sake, and was as fond of biting as a mad dog; but Linda was cool, quiet and good humored. In a week or so she got the mastery over him, and even began to teach him something. Of the father she saw nothing, but at night she heard him pacing the room overhead with long and solemn strides.

"It's his conscience, my dear," said Mrs. Possett. "He says he is sure he wasn't all he should be to his poor Amanda, and that he broke her heart. He never answered her back; and I've heard him get up in the night and go everywhere to buy strawberries when they were not in season, because she was set on having 'em. She was a Miss Penfeather, and the family despises Mr. Bellamy; but I never saw such adoration, even when she gave him a black eye with the clothes' brush."

Linda grew curious to see this paragon. One day she was gratified. She had left Master Tommy in the nursery, and gone down stairs to get a tub of hot water for his bath; when she returned he was gone. She hurried about the house, and soon heard low groans from the study on the second floor.

The door stood open; peeping in, she saw a tall man lying on a sofa, and Master Tommy standing near by, pulling out his hair by handfuls. With every tug the sufferer groaned, but made no resistance.

"Tommy," called Linda—"Tommy, come here! Really, sir, you ought not to allow that!"

Tommy obeyed, and ran to her. The martyr lifted up his head.

"Don't disturb him," he said, mournfully. "I would deny nothing to her child. I wish to do my duty by him at least."

"That is not the way to do it, sir," said Linda. "Absurd indulgence is injurious to any child."

She led Tommy away.

The next morning, as she was instructing him in the alphabet, a tangled head of black hair appeared at the door; a thin, tall figure followed, and Mr. Bellamy, with a dejected air and tone, inquired, "May I come in?"

Linda hastened to place a chair, and went on with her lesson.

The father eyed her with a wistful look.

"You seem to manage him," he said.

"I try to, sir," said Linda.

"He has his sainted mother's face," said Mr. Bellamy.

The child, with his blunt nose and rough, red cheeks, was not particularly saint-like, but Linda, as in duty bound, bowed gravely.

"It comforts me to see him," said Mr. Bellamy. "May I come often?"

"This is your own house, sir," said Linda.

From that day Mr. Bellamy sat in the nursery a great deal. In the evenings he took Tommy to walk. At the end of that month he raised Linda's wages.

As the summer wore on and the year of his mourning glided by he bestowed many confidences on his nursery governess. He remembered each cause of complaint his late wife had had against him, and desired Linda's opinion. Generally she found him not to blame.

By slow degrees he grew more cheerful, and at last brought home a top for Tommy and set it spinning.

On the anniversary of his wife's death he took Linda and Tommy to her grave and wept there.

"A broken-hearted man is Mr. Bellamy," said Mrs. Possett. "But it seems singular to me that he didn't ask me to take the child instead of you."

The week after Mrs Penfeather and one of Tommy's aunts came to make a visit. There was a good deal of whispering in the housekeeper's room; and one evening Mrs. Penfeather entered the nursery with a haughty air, and, seating herself in a rocking-chair, addressed herself to Linda.

"I am the late Mrs. Bellamy's mother, as I suppose you know; and I have come over to see how Tommy is getting on. I can't say I think he is doing well at all, and I believe I can find a better nurse-maid for him. So, as your month is up next Monday. I'll pay you now in place of warning, and you can pack up at once."

Linda looked at the old lady quietly, paused a moment, said "Very well," and walked out of the room.

Her little trunk stood in the lumber-room; she opened it and began take down her few plain gowns.

Suddenly Tommy's voice reached her, crying, "Where's my Linda?"

And she heard the grandmother say, "Linda is going away. She's naughty."

Then she realized that she had come to love Tommy, and tears fell fast upon the garments she was packing.

"Crying?" said a voice behind her. "Why, Linda, what has happened?"

"I'm very foolish, that's all, Mr. Bellamy. It is only leaving Tommy," she answered, without looking around.

"Leaving Tommy? What do you mean?" cried Mr. Bellamy.

He came into the lumber-room and stood near her, looking down at her.

"Mrs. Penfeather has dismissed me," she said.

"But I have not," said Mr. Bellamy.

He bent towards her; he looked at her as a master seldom looks at a servant. Suddenly Linda understood all.

"It is right that I should go," she thought; and yet her tears fell faster. Yes, she not only loved Tommy, but she certainly liked Mr. Bellamy very much.

"It will break the child's heart if you go," said Mr. Bellamy. "Mrs. Penfather oversteps her privileges. Linda, my dear child, you can't go. I have thought for some time that you never must. It is my duty to give little Tommy a mother, and I—I'm so very fond of you. Won't you marry me?"

He put his arm about her waist. He had such a soft, kind way, though he was weak and womanish.

"Say yes, Linda," he said.

But she answered. "Not now; not here," and hurried her clothes into her trunk.

He stood by dejectedly.

"Think it over, Linda," he pleaded. And she promised.

She talked it over with her grandmother that night.

Linda had had dreams of gallant knights and young princes, like other girls; and Bellamy was neither. But she felt as though he needed to be taken care of; and there was Tommy. And it was a good match, as her grandmother said. And so it came to pass that there was a wedding one day, and that afterwards Linda and her grandmother went home to the old house, where Tommy waited for their coming.

Mrs. Possett gave warning. She could not keep house for a former nurse-maid, she declared. But no housekeeper was needed, and what Grandma Penfeather said mattered little to young Mrs. Bellamy.

She is very happy, and so is the old grandmother, whom Tommy adores; while Mr. Bellamy admits to himself that though his sainted first wife was adorable, his second one is simply perfection, and has the advantage of a sweet temper and no nerves.

"I had no idea my nurse-maid's place would be so permanent," Linda often thinks to herself; "but I love both my babies—the young one and the old one—dearly."

THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA.

The Den of which Everybody has Heard Though Few Know the Truth.

When the English were gradually extending their influence at about the middle of the last century a prince named Surajah Dowlah became nabob of Bengal. He was vicious, cruel and tyrannical, and, besides cherishing an implacable hatred of the English, he never lost an opportunity to rob them. Seeking occasions for a quarrel, he at length complained that one of his subjects had been detained at Calcutta by the English traders and set out with an army to punish the intruders. The British officers at Fort William became panic stricken on hearing of his approach and fled to the ships, leaving several hundred people in the town in a defenseless condition. The Bengalese had no trouble in reducing the fort and taking the English occupants of the town into custody.

His success so elated Surajah Dowlah that he became drunk, but, promising to spare the lives of the captives, he ordered them out of his presence and continued his debauch. The guards then marched the English, 140 in number, to the Black Hole, a place used by the garrison for a prison. It was only twenty feet square and had no ventilation save that which was afforded by a few port-holes near the ceiling. The prisoners, thinking at first that the guards were joking, made light of the order to enter the hole, but they were at length undeceived. All were forced into the narrow place, and the doors were bolted and barred. It was during the summer solstice, and the heat was intolerable, even out of doors and in the shade. The unhappy prisoners were soon stifled by the oppressive atmosphere, and then began a struggle for breath and life in which the weak succumbed to the strong. Toward midnight one of the Englishmen offered the guard a bribe to be let out, but the mocking answer was that the nabob could not be seen until morning.

To add to the sufferings of the prisoners the natives held lighted torches at the portholes, and placed water just beyond the reach of the unfortunates, who, by climbing on the piles of dead bodies within, could reach the embrasures. Soon thereafter the groans and shrieks from the captives died away, and when morning dawned and the doors were thrown open 23 half-crazed, gagged and pallid wretches crept forth over the festering bodies of their 123 comrades who had gone down in that awful struggle. That is what the Black Hole of Calcutta was. The imprisonment of 146 human beings in any kind of a dungeon of that size in a tropical climate would produce similar results. A few months later Lord Clive avenged these victims of Surajah Dowlah's savagery by dispersing that prince's army, deposing him from the throne and substituting Meer Jeffier in his place, and adding Bengal to the British empire.

Dignity in Great Britain.

Talk of dignity in political campaigns! In Great Britain and particularly in Scotland, Parliamentary candidates are expected to state their position on current issues publicly at the hustings, and also there to answer off-hand any interrogations their would-be constituents see fit to order. Naturally, one would expect these questions to relate to matters of public import. Well, here are some "sample bricks," hurled recently at the head of a candidate in—of all places—Edinburg: "Are you in favor of increasing the length of soldiers' kilts?" "Would you"—vote for paying the expenses of unsuccessful Tory candidates?" "Would you erect a monument to Lord Beaconsfield?" "Would you"—this by the chairman of the meeting—"would you advocate a bill forbidding sergeants to swear in drilling raw recruits?" It is not to be wondered at that after an hour of such "heckling" the candidate declared that, he would emphatically favor a bill for gagging every one that asked fool questions.

What is a prayer-meeting without more or less enthusiasm? What a missionary or temperance meeting? What the influence of any Sabbath-school teacher over his pupils? What the influence of a Christian man in any sphere of life? Religion is, indeed, a creed, in part; but it is more a sentiment—more in the heart than in the head; it should be in both; it is a life and power. Guizot was right, then, when he said: Be not afraid of enthusiasm—you can do nothing effectively without it."

Happiness is something we are all looking for. When found, introduce the stranger to your neighbor.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Nothing reveals to us the secrets of our own souls like religion.

The secret pleasure of a generous act is the great mind's great bribe.

Applause is the spur of noble minds, the end and aim of weak ones.

Innate rudeness, in spite of restraint, will betray itself by awkwardness.

He who has no respect for religion, can have no true respect for himself.

No matter how much sense a man may possess, he can stand a little flattery.

The true receipt for a miserable existence is to quarrel with Providence.

Never confide secrets. Lock them up in the storehouse of your own memory.

Afflictions, like God's angels, will move away when they have done their errand.

Jealousy and envy are the hidden rocks on which many stanch vessels are wrecked.

The sublimity of wisdom is to do those things living, which are to be desired when dying.

The fates are sometimes very cruel. But for every cloud there are two warm rays of sunshine.

What we wish to do we think we can do, but when we do not wish a thing it becomes impossible.

He who thinks too much of himself will be in danger of being forgotten by the rest of the world.

There are many men whose tongues might govern multitudes, if they could govern their tongues.

The true empire of genius—its sovereign sway—must be at home and over the hearts of kindred men.

Affections are the feet of the mind and therefore set a watch over them lest they make her miscarry.

To be wise is to feel that all that is earthly is transient, and to experience misfortune is to become wise.

Homely people are nearly always of pleasant disposition, and a pleasant disposition is the best of companions.

The kaledoiscope of time shows many changes but none more wonderful than when a just man conquers his enemies.

Money spent on myself may be a millstone about my neck; money spent on others may give me wings like the eagles.

Punctuality is a good trait in anybody's character, and frequently leaves an indelible impression upon one's memory.

Some men are of the opinion that the world owes them a living. This is an error. You must make the world give you a living.

It is good for us to think no grace or blessing truly ours till we are aware that God has blessed some one else with it through us.

Experience teaches us indulgence. The wisest is he who doubts his own judgement with regard to the motives which actuate his fellow men.

Our eyesight is the most exquisite of our senses, yet it does not serve us to discern wisdom; if it did, what a glow of love would she kindle within us.

There is one single fact, which one may oppose to all the wit and argument of infidelity—that no man ever repented of being a Christian on his death bed.

The immorality of the age says one, is with some men a standing topic of complaint. But if anyone likes to be moral I can see nothing in the age to prevent him.

No trait of character is rarer, none more admirable, than thoughtful independence of the opinions of others combined with a sensitive regard to the feeling of others.

True love is eternal, infinite, and always like itself. It is equal and pure without violent demonstrations; it is seen with white hairs, and is always young in the heart.

Sin first is pleasing, then it grows easy, then delightful, then frequent, then habitual, then confirmed; then the man is impenitent, then he is obstinate, then he is resolved never to repent, and then he is ruined.

About one-half of all the trouble in this world is manufactured to order out of nothing, and a large share of the other half is the result of not knowing the true value of things.

God loves to give; and he loves to have his people give. He does not like to have them covetous; he does not like to see them hoard; so, when we learn to give, and love to give, we become like him.

The best recipe for going through life in an exquisite way with beautiful manner, is to feel, that everybody, no matter how rich or how poor, need all the kindness they can get from others in the world.

As wise men let themselves appear natural before fools, it is well to appear as a fool at times to learn, where men who think themselves wise are weak and then bind them, or know in the future where to thrust the javelin.

To keep back part of the truth may not always be wrong, since it is not body's business to know everything. But to keep back part of the truth with an intention to deceive, is falsehood, quite as much as an outspoken lie.

Manners are the shadows of virtues, the momentary display of those qualities which our fellow creatures love and respect. If we strive to become then, what we strive to appear, manners may often be rendered useful guides to the performance of our duties.

There is nothing so silly, or in its own way so under-bred, as that fluid confidence which tells all its affairs on the slightest provocation—unless it be that want of delicacy which asks for what is not voluntarily given and what is not warranted by the term of friendship.

Paul writes to the Corinthians of the early Christian church: "Let *every one* of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him." How is it now? What church is there among the most flourishing *all* of whose members give "as God hath prospered" them? There may be such, but if so, they are very "few and far between." And yet this giving is just as much a part of our duty, yes, of our worship, as prayer, or praise or Christian service; and how can we expect a blessing until we have brought all the "tithes into the storehouse"?

A Glorious World.

What a glorious world is this.
With its sunshine and its flowers,
And what an ecstasy of bliss
In its flood of summer hours,
How the birds from tree to tree
Hop and join in sweet refrain,
Paradise could not fairer be,
Only, sometimes we have rain.

Then think of friendship and its ties,
How they cheer the weary soul,
What a balm they bring for the sighs
That o'er our poor spirits roll,
How delightful the peace we feel,
As we trudge the valley through,
Before such shrine we fain would kneel,
Only, some men are not true.

Then think of love and all it brings
From heaven, to meet our needs,
Think of the loving truth that clings,
And the path in which it leads,
Roses bloom round it day by day,
It cannot be bought or sold.
Homage to it all mankind pay,
Only, love sometimes grows cold.

Then, is this all? It cannot be,
The being who made the heart
Never made all things fair to see,
And then, bound man to a part.
Here, he gives joys that we may know
What lies beyond time's dark tide,
And faith, that should from promise flow,
Saith we shall be satisfied.

LIKE HIS WORK.

There entered one day the church of a certain obscure convent in Madrid, the name of which tradition has not preserved for us, Peter Paul Reubens, the great Flemish master, accompanied by a few of his chosen pupils.

It was a habit the master had, this of entering the various churches he passed on his way through the streets of the Spanish capital. But the visits apparently gave him little pleasure, for he always emerged into the street again inveighing against the barbaric want of taste displayed by the Castilian friars in their sacred edifices.

To-day the bare dismantled interior of the church to which he had penetrated offered him less inducement than usual to linger.

He was about to depart when his eyes happened to fall upon a canvas half hidden in the gloom of a tawdry chapel.

Rubens advanced quickly, stopped before the painting, and suppressed a cry of amazement.

His pupils were around him in an instant.

"What is it, master?"

"Look—look there!" said the author of the "Descent from the Cross," and pointed to the canvas.

It represented the death of a monk.

The monk was young, and his face had a beauty which neither long penance, nor fasting, nor the throes of death, had succeeded in obscuring. He lay on the bare bricks of his cell, the one hand grasping a skull, the other pressing a wooden crucifix to his breast, and over his eyes the death film had gathered.

In the background of this picture there was a second one. It hung over the narrow pallet, from which one inferred the monk had risen, to die with greater humility on the bare floor. It represented a beautiful woman stretched on a bier, shrouded in sumptuous black draperies, and with the light of wax tapers in tall candlesticks streaming in her dead face.

As the eye rested on these two scenes, the one contained in the other, the meaning of each, the fact that one complemented, completed and explained the other, forced itself clearly on the mind.

An unhappy love, dead hopes, a blighted life, a renunciation of the world—this was the mysterious drama reproduced on the canvas at which Rubens and his pupils now gazed.

And in drawing, in coloring, in composition, the picture attested the hand of a genius.

"Who can have painted this magnificent work, master?" came in a chorus from the master's pupils.

"There has evidently been a signature in this corner," said Rubens, "but it has been erased, and quite lately, I should judge. The picture is not more than thirty years old, I think, nor less than twenty. As to the author, judging from the merit of the work, he might be Velasquez, Zubaran, Ribera, or that young genius, Murillo, of whom I am so much enamoured. But Velasquez does not conceive things in this way; nor is the coloring or composition in Zurbaran's manner. Murillo is more tender, and Ribera has a more sombre style; besides, the work does not belong to the school of either.

"No, I do not know the author, I am sure, and I should be willing to affirm that I have never before seen any of his work. I go still further. I do not believe the artist, unknown and perhaps no longer living, who has given the world this wonderful legacy, ever belonged to any school, or ever painted anything but this one picture, or ever could have painted another which would have approached it in point of merit. This is a work of inspiration, a personal affair, a reflex of the soul, a piece out of a man's life. But what a conception! Do you want to know who painted this picture? Well, that dead monk there!"

"Master, you are joking."

"No, no, I know what I say. To join certain monastic orders, you know, is to die, to all intents and purposes—to die to the world."

"Ah, you think—"

"I think the woman stretched on that bier there was the soul and life of that monk, that when she died it was his death, too; that he did die, in point of fact, to the world, from that moment. I believe this work represents his spiritual dying to the world of its author rather than his spiritual death. Accordingly, he may still be living to-day, and as in thirty years' time the traces of many a tragic episode have a chance to become effaced, I should not wonder at all if he were a very fat and jolly old gentleman. We must certainly look him up, and, above all, find out if he ever painted anything else."

An elderly monk was kneeling in an adjacent chapel. Rubens approached and asked him where he could find the prior of the convent. The monk rose to his feet with some difficulty.

"I am the prior," he said in a low, rather broken voice.

"Pardon me, father, for interrupting your devotions," said Rubens with the bright courtesy which lent so great a charm to his manner; "but can you tell me who is the author of that picture?"

"Of that picture? What will you think of me if I tell you I have forgotten?"

"What! You know, and you have forgotten?" "Yes, my son. I have forgotten—forgotten completely."

"Your memory is poor, father," cried Rubens with an indignant tone of irony he did not try to suppress.

The prior turned from him without answer, and knelt down as before.

"Father, I am here in the name of the king," said Rubens haughtily. The pampered pet of royalty was little accustomed to this sort of treatment.

The monk slowly raised his head.

"What more do you wish my son?"

"I wish to buy that picture."

"It cannot be sold my son."

"Then tell me, at least, where its author may be found. The king will want to know him, and I must congratulate him, tell him of my admiration—"

"All that cannot be. The author is no longer of this world."

"Not dead, father—not dead? And no one knew him—his name has been forgotten! It should have been immortal! It would have eclipsed mine—I am Peter Rubens, father," he added simply.

At this famous name, familiar all over the civilized world, and connected in the heart of every man leading a monastic life with innumerable religious paintings of marvelous beauty, the prior's pale face flushed, and his sunken eyes fixed themselves on the stranger's face with a look of veneration and surprise.

"Ah, I see that you know me!" cried Rubens, smiling with naive satisfaction. "Well, perhaps you will treat me better now. So, then—will you sell me that picture?"

"I must repeat it is impossible."

"Then do you know of any other work by the same hand? At least tell me when the artist died."

"You misunderstand me," began the the prior. "I told you he belonged no longer to the world; but that does not signify—"

"He is living. Then I must know him."

"To what end? He has renounced all that belongs to this life—he has nothing more to do with the world. Let him die in peace."

"You ask a strange thing of me, father. When God lights the sacred fire of genius in a human soul, it is not that it may be hidden under a bushel and go out in darkness. It should accomplish its sublime mission and give light to other men. Tell me the monastery where this great artist hides himself. I will seek him out. He must be given back to his country. What a glorious fame awaits him!"

"And," said the prior, in a low voice, "what if he should refuse it?"

"If he should I should apply to the Pope, who honors me with his friendship, and perhaps his Holiness may convince him."

"Ah, you see I was right in refusing to give you his name, or that of the monastery in which he conceals himself."

"Then, father," cried Rubens, a flush mounting to his brow, "perhaps the Pope and the King may be induced to break your silence. I shall see that it be done."

"Oh, no, no; you will not do this thing, Senor Rubens!" exclaimed the monk. "It will be wrong—very wrong. Take the picture if you like, but leave him who is at rest to the end. I speak in the name of God. Yes, I have known this great man, as I call him—loved him, comforted him, redeemed him from amid the waves of earthly passions and miseries, where he was drowning. There was a time when he had forgotten God. Now he is very near to eternal blessedness. Glory, fame! Do you know of greater ones than those to which he aspires? What right have you to seek to influence once more with earthly vanities a soul in which there now only burdens the love of God? Do you know the anguish, the bitterness, the supreme disillusions which led him to a realization of the utter vanity of all things here below? Would you drag him into the heat of the fray when he is so near to final trimumph?"

"But this is to renounce immortality!"

"It is to aspire to win it."

"And with what right do you place yourself between this man and the world? Let me speak to him—let him decide—"

"With the right of an older brother, of a teacher, of a father—for I am all that to him—I am all that to him—I repeat, I do it in the name of God. Respect my right as you hope for the welfare of your soul."

And drawing his cowl over his head the monk glided swiftly up the church.

"Master" said one of Ruben's pupils, who during the foregoing conversation, had been attentively scrutinizing the prior's features, "did it not strike you that there was a singular resemblance between that old friar and the dead monk in that picture?"

"Truly, you are right," said all of them in a breath.

"Subtract the wrinkles and beard, and the thirty years which the master holds have elapsed since the picture was painted, and I think we shall find that he was right when he said that the dead monk was the portrait of the artist himself, and, moreover, that it is the work of none other than the prior of this convent."

Rubens, sombre, shamed and deeply moved, looked after the retreating form of the old man. Before disappearing the monk turned, and crossing his arm on his chest bowed low to the painter.

"It is he—yes, yes," murmured Rubens. "Come, let us go. That man is right. What is the greatness that I have compared to his? Let him die in peace."

And with a last look at the wonderful canvas, he left the church, and repaired to the palace, where he was to dine with the king and queen.

Three days later, Rubens, alone and unattended, made his way back to the modest chapel once more, to see the wonderful picture, and to speak to the artist.

But the painting no longer hung in its place.

In the knave of the church stood a bier, and around it knelt all the members of the community, chanting the office of the dead.

The master approached. On the bier lay the prior.

"He was a great painter," said Rubens, after a long pause, filled by many mixed emotions, "Now is the time when he looks most like his work."

Their Armies.

The Servian king is named Milan, and the Servian army, including the reserve or landwehr, consists of 170,412 men and officers and 418 guns or cannon.

The Bulgarian army is not so large, and amounts all told to something over 60,000. Prince Alexander, the head of the government, is said to be an able and energetic soldier.

The Eastern Roumelian army, which will side with Prince Alexander, if we rightly comprehend the contest, consist, of about 65,000 men, which will make the united armies nearly equal to that of Servia. That there will be hard fighting, there is no doubt, as these people are hardy, brave and enthusiastic. If the great powers only keep their hands off, the world may witness one of the neatest and most hotly contested wars that the world has yet seen. But it is a great pity, withal. It is always to be lamented when national quarrels cannot be peaceably adjusted. There is glory in war, but the glory does not begin to make up for the miseries, the tears and the desolation that are inflicted.

Servia moved first toward active hostilities by crossing the Bulgarian border and invading that principality. East Roumelia wanted to come under Bulgarian rule, as we understand it, and invited Prince Alexander to receive her. The Prince, glad to increase his dominions by such a generous slice of freely offered territory, accepted the trust, but to this arrangement Servia objects as likely to disturb the balance of power, and hence the war. If no truce or permanent arrangement be made to stop it, it will be a bloody struggle. Turkey and Russia may both eventually take a hand, and even England and perhaps Austria may be drawn in. It is to be hoped, however, that wise counsels may prevail and the way be opened for a speedy peace.

An Ancient Fort.

Dr. Larkins has just explored the ancient fort in the immense Conewango swamp in Cattaraugus county, N. Y. He found that the earthworks had never been disturbed, and he describes them as being parallelogram in form and 600 feet in length by 290 feet wide. The ditch surrounding the fortifications was over six feet deep, and on the bank trees three and a half feet in diameter were growing, showing that hundreds of years must have passed since the earth was stirred by the hands of ancient and pre-historic men. Inside the fortress, a few feet beneath the surface, the workmen employed in making the research came upon a quantity of human bones which yielded readily to the action of the atmosphere and soon crumbled. The skeletons were in sitting posture, and in a circle around what appeared to have been a funeral pile consisting of arrow heads made from finely-tempered native copper and flint, pipes carved from stone, battle axes of stone, a curiously shaped stone instrument resembling an old-fashioned iron door-latch, and polished smooth as glass, a copper plate bearing a rude picture of an elephant in harness, a stone bust, representing a full-grown man with high forehead and intelligent appearance, with a block of mica nearly one foot square. There is no mica, so far as known, nearer than North Carolina. In the center of this fortification there is still flowing a copious spring, the space for several feet around being covered with flag stone, which must have been carried no less than ten miles, as the swamp surrounding the ridge does not furnish any stone, excepting rarely a boulder. The only opening to the fort is on the west, directly opposite to the point from which an enemy could approach along the ridge, and this is protected by wings, making the place almost impossible to carry with the rude implements of war which were then in vogue.

Chelsea Hospital.

The finest sight at Chelsea Hospital, England, is that to be seen any Sunday forenoon in the chapel. Here some 200 or perhaps 300 old pensioners occupy the body of the church, all gray-haired, several very aged, many bearing badges and medals, and no inconsiderable number showing unmistakable signs of the fierce wear and tear of life which they have encountered. The officers have their pews along the walls, and there is ample accommodation for the few visitors who find their way thither in time for service. There is a good deal of spitting, and hoarse gurgling and coughing among these poor old fellows, but there is always something very pathetic in their individual and collective aspect, never more so than when the retired gray heads are simultaneously bent low in prayer or to receive the benediction of the Chaplain. Some readers will recall the very noble picture of the "Old Pensioners," by Hubert Herkomer, A. R. A., a picture in no way exaggerated or sentimental, but as loyally straightforward as these worthy old warriors themselves. The chapel itself is about 110 feet in length, and, with the waving banners and sorely tattered flags that droop from long poles around the walls, presents a picturesque and, at times, a very impressive sight. The large painting of Roman soldiers watching the sepulcher in fear and amazement as the Saviour rises from the tomb is by Sebastino Ricci, but there is nothing else to attract the sight-seer save indeed the gold communion service, which was presented by James II. and is now valued, from a monetary point of view, at £500. In the chapel was buried a certain Rev. William Young, who, if not very famous on account of his Latin Dictionary, should be remembered with interest by all students of our literature as the original of "Parson Adams" in Fieldings' "Joseph Andrews."

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEIPSIC

Interesting Groups of Young Men who Gather Early—Soldiers in School.

Architecturally the university of Leipsic is by no means imposing. Some of the buildings are very old, having belonged originally to the Pauline convent. Old, quaint frescoes, centuries old, still appear upon the walls of the long, vaulted passage through which one enters the street into the large court around which the buildings are situated. From this court entrance is gained to the many lecture rooms with which the university is provided. One standing in this court and taking a survey of the surrounding buildings will be quite apt to have his attention taken by a row of windows at the south end of the court and far up from the pavement. These windows are furnished with strong iron grates. There is the student's prison. The man who matriculates in a German university is amenable chiefly to the university. Hence the university must have the means of enforcing its laws.

The scene that this large court presents during the intervals between the lectures is often an interesting one. Hundreds of young men (some of them not so young) throng the stairways and pour out upon the rough stone pavement. One is munching a biscuit. He has been up late perhaps, the previous night and did not have time to get his breakfast. Another is lighting a cigar. All have small black portfolios under their arms. They gather in groups. Here is a group with caps of bright red. There is another with white caps, and yonder another with blue. They are the "corps students," who stick with the strongest fellowship to each other and have nothing to do with members of other corps, except now and then an exchange of swords cuts. But the corps students are in the minority, and they only serve here in the court to add a dash of color to the dark mass made up of others more soberly attired.

Here and there a soldier with his gay uniform helps to brighten the picture. For under the paternal government of Kaiser Wilhelm, though every man must do his share of military service, it is wisely arranged that he may often serve in the army and attend lectures in the university at the same time. These soldiers, with their swords at their side, and portfolios under their arms, give a hint at the true character of German life that is worth considering. It is a curious sight also to see a soldier enter the room of a lecturer upon theology, hang up his cap and sword against the wall, and sit braced up in his stiff uniform, making notes of a lecture upon Genesis; notes that present to the eye an overwhelming mass of German and Hebrew.

A letter devoted to the Leipsic university would be worse than incomplete if nothing were said about the hours devoted to the lecture. The lecture rooms are by no means picturesque. They are furnished with plain benches and desks, the board running along the back of one seat serving as a desk for the seat next behind it. There is everything necessary for work, nothing for ornament—everything that is necessary except fresh air. One advantage about the lecture hour is that it is forty-five minutes long. Fifteen minutes are allowed for the students to get into their places and for the professors to get from one room to another. Before the fifteen minutes are over every one is in his place, or, at least, is expected to be there. The late comer, who disturbs the quiet by entering the room a minute after the lecture has begun, is greeted with a shuffling of the feet and hisses.

A glance around the room at any of these lectures will reveal the fact that among the 100 or 200 present other lands are represented besides Germany. There are a few Englishman, more Americans, here and there a Russian or a Swede, and a few Japanese. Not long ago one of these yellow-skinned orientals, who had taken notes of the lecture in German, was seen reading and translating his notes in English for the benefit of an American who had been so unfortunate as not to understand the lecture. And yet the Japanese are barbarians!

And now the portfolios are opened, the note books spread out upon the desks, the little ink-stands taken out of the pockets and everything is in readiness. At the proper second the professor walks into the room takes his place upon the platform and, without waiting to get his breath, says: "Meine herren," and the lecture is begun. He speaks for a short time perhaps rapidly, then takes his notes and begins to read sentence after sentence slowly, for his audience to copy in their notes. He forgets himself and reads faster than the students can write. Instantly his voice is drowned by a loud shuffling of the feet, mingled with hisses. The students mean no discourtesy. It is only the customary way of intimating that he has gone too fast, and they would be very grateful if he would repeat. He, there, carefully repeats the last sentence and goes on again until more shuffling brings him to another halt. The minuteness with which the lecturer treats every detail of his subject is somewhat marvelous. A single point, often one of no visible importance may occupy an entire lecture. But when the professor is done, nothing remains to be said upon the subject.

Fine French Wine.

The adulterants of French wine are chiefly water, alcohol and glucose, and the coloring liquid is made largely from the heavy pressings of dry grapes. More than 40 per cent. of the wines were so fortified during 1883—84 as to contain 15 per cent. alcohol; natural wines contain only about 10 per cent. Even of the very mild wines, less than 4 samples in 100, examined by a chemist, contained less than 8 per cent. of alcohol. The conclusion is that French people are constantly demanding stronger wines and are growing less particular as to delicacy of flavor.

The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you desire to appear.

FASHION NOTES.

—Oxydized silver and gold filigree balls are also used for trimming.

—Silver and gold nets, studded with balls of silver and gold, are worn over pale-colored satins and brocaded silks.

—Black lace toilets, as popular as ever, are made dressy and effective with jet bead fringes and jet embroidery.

—Tan-colored Suede gloves are worn with evening dresses. They are of a very light shade, very long and fit the arm smoothly.

—Jet and red bonnets remain as popular as ever. The jets this season are very beautifully facetted, and blend with the rich red shades admirably.

—Khedive satin is a new material. It is to be had with small Oriental designs, and also plain. When draped it falls in peculiarly soft, rich folds.

—Wooden balls of oval shape, covered with floss silk, are among the novelties for dress trimming. They are chosen of a lighter shade than the dress they are to adorn.

—Guimpes of brocaded or plain silk, embroidered tulle or silk muslin are worn with corselet bodices. These guimpes are to be plain, plaited or shirred according to fancy.

—Black watered ribbon sashes are much used with dark wool dresses, black now being considered the most stylish color for trimming dresses of any color, or any fabric, from wool to velvet.

—A hat shaped like a mandarin's cap is among the new midwinter styles; it is round in the brim, the crown rising in the centre like the calynx of a flower. It is entirely formed of loops of wide velvet ribbon, ending in a knot at the apex, and the brim is fur.

—Evening shoes are most elaborate affairs, especially those embroidered with gold or silver, sometimes both combined with color intermixed. They mostly have a tiny buckle in the centre of the shoe. Stone-colored kid trimmed with brown is a pretty combination for this style of foot-gear.

—Some of the new stockings have novelty, if nothing else, to recommend them. One pair shown them had a large lozenge-shaped piece of blace lace let in on the instep, others have rows of lace insertion. Some of the new hose have embroidered spots all over them. The new slippers are calculated to display these stockings to good advantage.

—A choice bonnet of Labrader blue velvet has a smooth crown and the brim is edged with beads of gold and steel. The trimming consists of a bow of satin ribbon of the same color as the velvet, and the feathers of a lighter tint. A bonnet of black velvet has the crown studded with triangular-cut jet beads and the brim is covered with black lace. A few long loops of gold-colored faille francaise ribbon are passed directly in front. The strings are of black velvet. A bonnet for reception wear has the crown of pearl-embroidered velvet and a high brim of puffed moss-green velvet. It is simply trimmed with a bow of velvet ribbon and a white aigrette. The strings are of ribbon. It will require a bonnet a month to keep up with the changes in fashion; a month ago the bonnet must match the costume, now the contrast must be wide and striking. Rush bonnets must be the rage for next season, since anything in rushes is in high favor now in England. The bonnets made their appearance just as the summer season closed.

—The high corsages for full-dress toilettes have a pointed front, with soft drapery on the basque back, or else the trained breadths—of which there are three or four—are gathered up in most bouffant fashion and attached over the end of the back. The low narrow V-shaped opening in the front of the neck, filled with tulle either folded or gathered, is most stylish for these, but as this is not becoming to all, the square and round necks are still used, with or without a high and narrow wired collar across the back of the neck, or else, filled in with a tulle guimpe. Trains match the basque in material, and are of great length and fullness, their width being sometimes increased by gored breadths on the side that are let in half-way down the skirt. The low vest (set in below the open neck of the waist) and the front breadth are of the same material, but different from the train and basque. Trains are now lined with crinoline, and plaited flounces of lace and muslin are inside, so that it is no longer necessary to wear a trained petticoat. The cushion bustle and steels are also supplied in trains. For plain rich toilettes of black velvet, satin or silk, the basque has a triangular opening at the neck, filled in with white tulle up to the jetted dog-collar; a bunch of bright yellow or coquelicot red ostrich tips is placed at the waist line in front. The black gauze fan has a large bow of satin ribbon and ostrich tips to match those of the dress. White repped or brocaded satins are fashionable for high basques and trains, with striped velvet vests and front breadths, green and red being in favor, for alternating stripes with white. Bright red and Bengaline, with cream white lace fronts wrought with gold, and gold passementeries, are also elegant. The beaded passementeries are used on new dresses, and also to furnish up old ones.

With a lens made of rock salt it might be possible to photograph in the dark! Abney has succeeded in preparing plates which are sensitive to the rays lying beyond the red end of the spectrum—the dark heat rays—and with such plates used with a rock salt lens there should be a possibility of photographing bodies which possess a high temperature, although that temperature may be far below that needed to render them self-luminous. It is even possible that such a plan may some day be so perfected as to give us information about the "dark suns" that are believed to crowd the firmament—or rather heavenly bodies which once were seen, but have now cooled down so as to be invisible.

A Brazilian physician, Dr. Freize, has discovered in the blood of yellow fever patients a minute parasite which he believes is the cause of the disease.

HORSE NOTES.

—Dictator will be kept as a private stallion at Ashland in 1886.

—Bridgeland heads the French jockeys with sixty-seven wins on the flat.

—John S. Campbell's Punka won the first race of the year at New Orleans.

—James P. Curran has been appointed Superintendent of the Jerome Park track.

—C. E. Taynter, of New York, has purchased the stallion Blackwood from Harrison Durkee.

—Robert Bonner is seen on the road with Maud S., Rarus and Packard, driving them alternately.

—Captain James Franklin has been elected President of the Nashville Blood-Horse Association.

—Frederick Vanderbilt now has the horses formerly owned by his father, viz.: Early Rose, Aldine and the pair of colts.

Major H. C. McDowell has sold the wonderfully bred trotting filly Currie Duke to Hon. Charles M Reed, of Erie, Pa.

—J. W. Knox has purchased a weanling colt by Nuttwood, dam Hilda, by Cuyler, from the estate of J. C. McFerran, for $1000.

—The trotting mare Bonita, P. Lorillard's recent California purchase, has arrived in New York and is quartered on East Fortieth street.

—P. Lorillard has entered Esquimaux, Cataline, Cambyses, Lizzie Lucas and Kismet, all 2-year-olds, for the Two Thousand Guineas of 1887.

A. Belmont, of New York, has purchased from E. Perkins, of South Norridgewock, Me., the w. m. Nelly R., 2.36, by Gray Fearnaught, for $1500.

—Elizur Smith, of Highlawn Farm, Lee, Mass., has purchased from L. J. Rose, San Gabriel, Cal., the b. s. Sultan, 2.24, by The Moor, dam Sultana by Delmonico, for $15,000.

—Elizur Smith has purchased from W. H. Wilson the brood mare Abbess (dam of Steinway, 2.25¼, and Solo 2.28¾), by Albion. The purchase also included Abbess' colt, by Caliban.

—Ten years ago there were but nineteen trotters—nine mares and ten geldings—that had beaten 2.20. There are 137 2 20 performers now, and the list includes 64 geldings, 45 mares and 28 stallions.

—Dexter B. Goff has sold to C. Mooney, of New York, the b. s. Smith O'Brien (2.29¼), by Sweepstakes, dam by Old Columbus, for $3500, and has sold to William Brady the b. m. Courtland Belle, by Walkill Chief, Jr., dam by Quaker, for $1500.

—The Dwyer Bros. insist that if Miss Woodford and Freeland are matched the race must take place in the East, while Ed. Corrigan just as emphatically says it must take place in the West. The compromise is likely to be Saratoga, as both stables are to race there.

—Belle Knight, the dam of the famous racer Freeland, cost her present owner less than $200, who has already sold upwards of $17,700 worth of colts and fillies from her, as follows: Bell Boy, $500; Mary Corbett, $1200; Freeland, $5000; Freeman, $6000; Free Night, $5500; Unite, price not public, but 'tis understood that Mr. Corrigan paid a good price for her running qualities.

—Jack Neal, of Paris, Ky., sold to Joe Hedges, of the same place, the thoroughbred mare Nellie Booker for $400, and Hedges in turn sold her for $1500 to Milt Young, who has sold her produce for $17,000, among which was Ten Booker for $3100, and Oarsman for $4000. Young now owns the mare and Hedges, one of her fillies. Joe and Jack thus 'killed the goose that laid the golden egg,' but Joe, more lucky than Jack, secured one of the eggs.

—Fred Archer, the English jockey, will spend the winter, in company with his friend Captain Machell, in Italy, and along the shores of the Mediterranean. Since the death of his wife, Archer has manifested a roving, restless disposition, and when not actively engaged in the excitement of his profession he seems unable to content himself at home. Last winter, which he spent in this country, he seemed anything but the successful jockey flushed with victory. He had suffered the worst misfortune that can befall a man, and it seemed to have crushed him. Certainly Archer never rode more magnificently than he did last season upon his return to his native land. It was the energy of bitterness. As he informed us, he thought it likely that if he rode at all it would be for the sake of excitement and employment of mind which clearly was becoming morbid from an indulgence of melancholy. Thus, the richest jockey that ever lived is probably the most unhappy.

—General Grant has in his coming book the following account of a bargain for a horse: "There was a Mr. Ralston living within a few miles of the village, who owned a colt which I very much wanted. My father had offered $20 for it but Ralston wanted $25. I was so anxious to have the colt that after the owner left I begged to be allowed to take it at the price demanded. My father yielded, but said $20 was all the horse was worth and told me to offer that price. If it was not accepted I was to offer $22.50, and if that would not get him to give the $25. I at once mounted a horse and went for the colt. When I got to Mr. Ralston's house I said to him: 'Papa says I may offer you $20 for the colt, but if you won't take that I am to offer $22.50, and if you won't take that to give you $25.' It would not require a Connecticut man to guess the price finally agreed upon. The story is really true. It certainly showed very plainly that I had come for the colt and meant to have him. I could not have been over 8 years old at the time. I kept the horse until he was 4 years old, when he went blind and I sold him for $20. When I went to Maysville to school in 1836, at the age of 14, I recognized him as one of the blind horses working in the treadwheel of the ferryboat."

There is no man so great as not to have some little weakness more predominant than all his greatness.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., JAN. 27, 1886.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium on $2 in advance.

YOU CAN FIND US WITH A

A Better Assorted Stock

THAN EVER IN OUR ELEGANT NEW ROOMS IN

Merchants' Place, Bellefonte.

D. GARMAN & SON.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Fringes—Garmans.

Yankee notions—Garmans.

——Dr. Smith's Salve sold at Murray's.

Call to see us in our new quarters—Garmans.

——Dr. Frank, of Rebersburg, intends locating at Millheim.

——Good assortment of bird cages for sale at Murray's drug store. tf

——Jacob Homan, of Farmers Mills, adv. his sale in REPORTER.

——HIDES.—Four to six cents are paid for hides by D. A. Boozer.

——Sale of Chas. Ripka, dec'd, 4 miles south of Sp. Mills, Jan. 30. ts

Zephyrs, saxony, Germantown and common yarn—Garmans.

——All the best cough drops in the market at Murray's drug store. tf

——Mr. Wm. B. Mingle, and other members of his family are on the sick list.

——Ice houses are baing filled with nice clear ice—the fruit of the recent cold spell.

——Mrs. Sally Auman, of Poe Valley, advertises sale of personal property in REPORTER.

——Advertise your sales in REPORTER, and you reach every nook and corner of the county.

——Centre Hall and Coburn are the two most thriving stations on the line of the L. & T.

— The jingle of the merry sleigh bells is heard all around, and sleighing is said to be good.

Ribbosene, chenille, arasene, floss, filling silk, plushes, satins, velvets, fringes, gimps, etc.—Garmans.

——The Freeburg musical convention was a success. Landlord Meyer, of this place, took in the whole of it.

Stamping and all kinds of embroidering material, lower than elsewhere in the county—Garmans.

——Rev. Weidemeyer, pastor of the Madisonburg Evangelical charge, gave the REPORTER a pleasant call.

——Mr. John Stover, of Millheim, last week, bought the farm of D. S. Auman, dec'd, in Poe Valley, for $450.

——There is quiet talk of the Presbyterians erecting a new church at Centre Hall. They need one at this point.

——It is not true that Yony Deininger intends to turn his plaining mill building, at the station, into a hotel.

——Kreamer's Nat. hotel, at Millheim, will have a new landlord in the spring—but who it will be is not yet known.

——It is rumored that D. A. Musser, of Millheim, contemplates erecting a hotel near the railroad station at this place.

——S. H. Goodhart has been appointed postmaster at Hublersburg. A better appointment could not have been made.

——George Durst's big sale of farm stock and implements will be found advertised in another column of REPORTER.

——Rev. S. Krider, of Turtle Creek, has moved to Elderton, Armstrong Co., Pa. Bro. Krider was formerly of Potters Mills.

——The rumor that mine host Bibby, of the Spring Mills hotel, would quit that house in the spring is said to be unfounded.

——Headquarters for all kinds of merchandise, at lowest prices; call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere —J. D. Long & Son.

——Mr. Dale, merchant at Farmer's Mills, will leave that locality in the spring and move to Centre Hall, where he has leased the Dinges store-room.

——Rumor has it that the Penn'a R. R. company thinks of buying Sam Long's cave, a short distance below Centre Hall. Ich dates by golly net, Sam, host en gut ding.

—Jacob Reed, of Haines twp., thinks of becoming a citizen of Aaronsburg, next spring, having purchased the farm of John H. Musser at the west end of the town.

——It is rumored that our furniture man, Mr. W. R. Camp, will move his establishment to Bellefonte. Sorry to lose him. It leaves a good opening at Centre Hall for another.

——Mr. Donachy, artist, of Lewisburg, has completed the frescoing of the Lutheran church, at this place. The work is admired by all, and competent judges pronounce it a good job.

——There will be preaching in Presbyterian church, Centre Hill, Friday, 29 inst., at 10 a. m., by Rev. Dr. Hamil. After the services an important congregational meeting will be held.

——A new double-beam Fairbank's wagon scale is being put up at the roller mill coal yard.

——Recent snow falls have caused a rise in Mifflinburg sleighs to near par and this has bursted the proposed Centre Hall stock company to invest in sleighs.

——Rev. J. Horner Kerr, of Armstrong county, has accepted a call from the Centre Hall Presbyterian charge. Rev. Kerr has expressed his desire to live in this place, and if a house can be secured he will do so.

——There is great excitement in Lycoming county over farmers swindled by the Bohemian oats game. There will be an explosion in this county, from all accounts, sooner or later, as the swindle was practiced here also.

——Mrs. Harry Kreamer has had a relapse in the last few days. Her condition for two weeks after the removal of the tumor was very encouraging. Her many friends trust she may be able to recover from her present back set.

——Wm. Kerr, of near Centre Hill, who sustained a fracture of the hip, a short time ago, died on Sunday last, from the injuries received. His age was too great to bear up under the shock. Funeral at Centre Hill, last Tuesday.

——If some enterprising party with means would erect about half dozen dwelling houses near the railroad station, at this place, they could be rented at good figures, and the investment prove a good one. Houses are in demand in that quarter.

——Mr. B. H. Arney, collector of state and county taxes, for Potter, paid over some $2500 on his duplicate, this week. This is a better showing than recorded of any previous collector, and shows what a person can do when he attends to his duties.

——Rev. James Arney, of Illinois, now here on a visit to his father, Mr. Jacob Arney, filled the pulpit last Sabbath for Rev. Fischer, who was unwell and could not fill his appointments. In the evening Rev. Arney also preached in the Reformed church.

——Aaronsburg folks are beginning to warm up on the celebration of the Centennial of their ancient village and all kinds of suggestions are being made and discussed by its citizens for the program when the event comes off next summer. So we are informed.

——In Mifflin county 15 different persons desired to rent one farm. The renters are greatly in excess of farms in that locality. In Centre county it is a common thing to have 20 to 25 applicants when there is a farm to rent. We speak from frequent experience.

——Eighty-seven persons by the name Smith make their home in York. The Meyers family comes next with 82.

The Stovers and Moyers, we guess, have the majority in Centre, and are closely followed by the inevitable Smiths.

——Wm. H. Ripka, of Washington twp, Snyder Co., received a severe bruise about the left eye the other week. While leading a mare through the stable the animal came in contact with a rail which struck Mr. R. and caused the accident above stated. Mr. Ripka is a native of Pennsvalley.

——The REPORTER editor acknowledges an invitation to the wedding of Mr. A. N. Runkle and Miss Tinnie A. Tibbot, at Halstead, Ks., Feb 4, next. Would like to be there and participate in the happy event—best we can do, however, is to send our congratulations to the happy pair.

——According to a late decision of the courts a burgress can exercise the powers of a justice of the peace for the suppression of riots, tumults and disorderly meetings, and judicial power for the punishment of vagrants and disorderly persons only. Burgess Rishel can paste this in his hat.

—Mrs Sallie Shannon, widow of John Shannon, dec'd, of this place, died on last Friday morning. Mrs. Shannon was a sister of Thomas, James and Jonn Lingle, of near Centre Hall, and of Mrs. Odenkirk, living in this place, and died in the old homestead. She had been ill for over a year. Her remains were taken to Centre Hill, on Monday, for burial.

——A fire at Philipsburg, on morning of 16, destroyed the livery statble of Mr. Berry Cramer, on 2d street, also a double dwelling house of Mr. Hugh Adams, on Spruce and 2d streets, occupied by Jas. Tuttle and Robert Mingle. The household goods were nearly all saved, but not so with the contents of the stable, as all the hay, straw, feed buggies, sleighs, etc., also two valuable horses perished in the flames.

——Alas! alas! how things do change. The mail to Potters Mills, once carried in four-horse coaches, is now carried by the contractor on foot—leaving Centre Hall every afternoon. We hope the end of things terrestrial is not near yet. Who could have made Bob. Cummings, or Mike Buoy, or Waddy Graham believe that their once gay and lively stage route would dwindle down to this?

—Regular term of court began Monday, Judge Furst presiding, assisted by associates Munson and Smith. Tuesday was taken up with Geo. Dale vs. Kaufman and Stover. Dale sold these parties a reaper, which they were to have on condition that they keep it if on trial it proved satisfactory. Both Kaufman and Stover cut their entire crops, then refused to take the machine. Verdict not yet rendered. Judge Furst gave notice from the bench that no saloon licenses would be granted.

——Sleighing is pretty good, and the manufacturers of sleighs in Union and Centre counties are embracing the opportunity to put out their sleighs, getting pretty fair prices. Things looked a little blue for that kind of goods a short time ago, but its all turned white now, and we hope our sleigh manufacturers will get rid of their work. Some of the sleighs put up in Union and Centre counties are very handsome, and elegant and cozy enough for princes to ride in, and we question whether some of the petty kings of Europe have as good ones.

——At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Bald Eagle, Nittany, Brush and Penns Valley Turnpike Co., held at Howard, Jan. 7, a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared on capital stock, free of taxes, payable on demand. Officers elected were, J. H. Long, President; Conrad Long, Treasurer; John M. Long, Secretary. Managers, W. W. Brown, Andrew Krape, Joseph Shafer, S. B. Shafer, Emanuel Harter; General Manager, R. P. Long. Earnings for the year 1885, $3,737.31; expenditures, $2,278.82; net increase, $1,458.40, a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SPECIAL WEEK OF COURT.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The first cause opened for trial was that of Emanuel Harter vs. John Moyer. The parties live in Miles twp., and the action was in the nature of feigned issue, framed to try the title to certain articles of personal property. It was alleged that one D. W. Harter was the owner of the property in and previous to the spring of 1881, when it was sold at constable's sale, Emanuel Harter becoming the purchaser, who left it in the possession of D. W. Harter. Afterwards one John Moyer obtained a judgement against D. W. Harter, who issued an execution and directed the sheriff of Centre county to levy on the same property, and the suit in question grew out of the contest over the right of the sheriff to sieze the property. Appearances: Spangler & Hewes; Orvis, Bower & Orvis.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Tuesday morning Judge Furst opened his court in the arbitration room, continuing the case of Harter vs. Moyer. The trial occupied the forenoon and part of the afternoon, a verdict being rendered for the plaintiff for most of the property in dispute.

Later in the day Judge Furst tried the case of Wm. Rockey vs. Calvin Smith. Verdict for plaintiff for $54. Appearances, Chambers; Bryson.

Judge Simonton, of Harrisburg, held court in the main room, the entire day being occupied with the case of John B. Mattern and Geo. Mattern vs. Moses Thompson and John I. Thompson. The action was an ejectment in the nature of an appeal from a decision of the board of property. The land in dispute contains about 229 acres, located in Half Moon and Potter townships, being more particularly valuable on account of the rich ore beds which underlie the surface. The case excited considerable interest on account of the novel proceedings and the many nice technical law points which arose during the progress of the trial. Judge Simonton was prompt in his rulings, even at the conclusion of the evidence directing the jury to render a verdict in favor of the plaintiff without leaving the box. Appearances, Furst and Love; Keller and Beaver & Gephart.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday morning Judge Simonton called the case of Merriman, et. al. vs. D. G. Bush, W. F. Reynolds, Edmund Blanchard and John H. Orvis, who survived George Y. Yocum. Considerable interest centered around the case, on account of the amount of money involved, the position of the parties and the principles involved. After the jury was sworn and the cause opened, the plaintiff's council submitted to the court in writing what they proposed to prove. This drew forth a lengthy and able argument on the question of law involved, Hon. Samuel Linn, of Williamsport, arguing the law for the plaintiffs, and Hon. R. M. Speer, of Huntingdon, for the defendants. Without hearing any oral evidence, the court directed the jury to find for the defendants on the points submitted. The history of this case, in brief, as the reporter was able to gather it from the argument of the council, dates back to the year 1871, when the defendants sold to Hiram Merriman, of Williamsport, the timber growing on several tracts of land in Snow Shoe and Burnside townships, along the waters of Beech Creek. The plaintiff in this suit began to operate on these lands when he was stopped by other parties claiming a superior title to the lands. Mr. Merriman was not able to realize anything on the money invested, which amounted to a large sum, and then brought suit to recover back the money paid, which amounted in the first instance to $25,000, afterwards increased to almost double the amount by litigation and damages. The law being in favor of defendants, the court so ruled. The plaintiffs will appeal to the Supreme Court. Appearances, Spangler & Hewes and Hoy; Orvis, Bower & Orvis.

In the case of David Gates vs. George Lyon, the jury rendered a verdict for $76. Appearances, Peale, Spangler & Hewes; Hoy, Love, Speer, Orvis, Bower & Orvis.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Jonathan Hess vs. J. R. Smith, Sr., J. R. Smith, Jr., and R. G Brett was tried before Judge Furst, and the court directed a non-suit.

Before Judge Simonton, the case of John McCloskey and Matthias McCloskey vs. D. B. Kunes and Jos. B. Poorman is on trial at the time of going to press.—*Gazette.*

SPRING MILLS HAPPENINGS.

The Challenge band intends holding an entertainment at the Spring Mills House.

Jack Wilson, of Tyrone, is in town, called here by the serious illness of his father, Peter Wilson, who has been suffering for some time, and is 88 years old, being the oldest man in the township.

Geo. Leitzell and a young lady, on their way from Greengrove meeting, on Sunday evening, the horse scared and kicked every thing to pieces. They re turned home in a borrowed conveyance.

The Evangelical denomination is holding a protracted meeting in Grenoble's hall, indications point to a grand revival in this place.

The run away horse that was caught at Penn Hall by Mr. Harter on Monday morning, proved to be Dr. Alexander's, of Centre Hall.

A musical concert will be given in the academy, Saturday evening. The concert will consist of vocal and instrumental music. Prof. Lowell Meyer will sing some excellent comic songs. There will be other singers from a distance. Admission, 15 and 20 cts.

Eleven couples arrived at Bibby's, on Monday night, from Bellefonte.

All parties are after the cold man ice.

X.

——Any one sending us a new name, with one year's pay in advance, will get the REPORTER 6 months free, and for two new cash names, one year free. A capital chance to get the REPORTER one year for nothing—a few hours canvassing will do it.

——"The Nursery," for January, is a pretty number, full of reading and illustrations to please and entertain the little folks and keep them from running the streets. $1.50 per year. Russell Pub. Co., Boston.

——UNDERTAKING.—After April 1st, 1886, I will be well prepared to attend promptly to all the business of an undertaker. Patronage respectfully solicited.

tf LEVI MURRAY, Centre Hall.

Yankee notions—Garmans.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PIT.

Strange Story Told by a Man Who Says He Came From Nanticoke.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 25.—A morning paper prints a singular story in the form of an interview with one Hiram Jackson. He said that a week ago while standing at the air compressor of the Nanticoke Mine, where a number of men have been imprisoned for over a month, he noticed a sickening odor, which he declared to arise from the human bodies. Calling to mind that a peculiar tapping had been heard on this pipe by the rescuing party, he persuaded the engineer to draw the air from the pipe, and the compressor was put on to the full test. A bundle of sheets were thrown out, and they were found to be blank receipts for coal digging, on the back of which was written a a note signed by Wm. Carver. It said: "We have been in this place, as well as can be calculated, 17 days. Ten are dead, and all of us are dying. We have been living on the carcass of a mule." It is said that the imprisoned men feared fire-damp. Jackson, in telling the story, exhibited the blanks with Carver's note. Upon being asked why this was not divulged at Wilkesbarre, he said that he was alone with the engineer who drew the letters out, and he begged Jackson to say nothing because he was afraid the shock would kill the women who are interested in the unfortunate men.

CRUSHED TO DEATH IN A MINE.

Lewistown, Pa., Jan. 24.—The workmen were leaving the ore mines of the Logan Iron and Steel Co., in Derry twp., and when all but Samuel Romich had got far enough to escape a great mass of rock and earth fell, crushing him and the horse and cart in his charge into a mangled mass. A large force of men was immediately put to work, and at 1 o'clock Saturday morning they succeeded in recovering the unfortunate man's body. He leaves a wife and two children.

DRINKING HIS OWN BLOOD.

Aspen, Col., Jan. 23.—Out of eight men entombed in a cabin in Maroon Pass by a snow slide, 3 were found dead and 5 suffering terribly from suffocaton. Sol. Camp lay on his face dead. The body of Jap. Farris was pinioned across the back by heavy timbers. Martin Reilly died five minutes after the disaster. Sol Camp had sustained a terrible cut on the head, from which the blood flowed profusely. He became terribly thirsty, and being in a position where he could hold his hands under his bleeding head and lift them to his mouth, he quenched his thirst by his own blood. All the men alive were nearly crazy when found. All were undressed, and had bitten their hands and arms in their delirium, and presented a sickening spectacle. They may all recover, but the cases of some of them are extremely doubtful.

MARRIED.

At the home of the bride, December 31, by Rev. Deitzler, C. A. Krape to Miss Birdie R. Fetterolf, both of Spring Mills.

On 19 instant, by the bride's father, Rev. E. S. Bollinger, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss Lillie F. Deininger, daughter of Rev. C. F. Deininger, of Millheim, Pa.

DIED.

On Jan. 24, Wm. Kerr, of Potter, aged 77 years, 9 months, 25 days.

On Jan. 18, Calvin Arthur Rearick, son of Geo. and Mary Rearick, of Georges Valley, aged 14 years, 1 month, 8 days.

In Hublersburg, Jan. 15, Milford Carner, aged 8 years, 1 month, 22 days, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Carner.

Jan. 20, at the residence of her husband, John Yearick, at Cedar Run, Clinton county, Eliza Yearick.

CENTRE HALL LOTS.—Building lots ½ mile east of Centre Hall station for sale, Prices, $100, $110 to $115 per lot. Payments easy. 3m FRED KURTZ.

——Corn meal grists will be ground at the Centre Hall roller mill, Tuesday and Saturday of each week. tf

——PORTLAND CUTTERS.—Three new first-class Cortland Cutters for sale by Aaron Harter, Centre Hall. tf

CASH paid for Hides, at the Centre Hall station, by Aaron Harter. tf

——Shoemakers—I can supply you with rubber cement for mending gum boots, etc.—J. D. Murray. tf

TO RENT—A wagon-maker and paint shop. Apply to G. A RUNK, 6jan3t Spring Mills, Pa.

——A fine sleigh for sale, cheap, for cash. Apply at the REPORTER office. tf

We should have better preaching if the preachers were all sound and healthy men. Calvin may have had the dyspepsia, but it did him no good as a theologian. A methodist minister of Hartford, Conn., writes that Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" cured him of chronic liver disease and indigestion. His brethern of all denominations are respectfully invited to note the fact. Sick preachers are in poor condition to proclaim the gospel news. Sound bodies are wanted. jan

Many suffering people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into the grave, when by using Parker's Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength surely coming back to them. jan

Ayer's Pills cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful in subduing disease.

I suffered from Catarrh for forty years. Tried all remedies recommended. Keller's Catarrh Remedy was finally recommended, which soon effected a cure.

M. H. SNYDER,
438 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
See adv't Keller's Catarrh Remedy.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, being highly concentrated, requires a smaller dose, and is more effective, dose for dose, than any other blood medicine. It is the cheapest, because it is the best. Quality and not quantity should be considered.

Stated by H. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa.: "I guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, sour stomach, bilious attacks, liver and kidney troubles."

CLOSING SALE.

The first week of our Closing sale is over, and we are gratified with the result.

Quantities of Underware have gone and we still offer what is in stock at the special prices. Come quick.

We are selling to dispose of stock, not to make money.

☞Notice our prices.☜

Coal Oil 9c per gal. Headlight 15c. Red Head Light 18.

Honey Table Syrup 40c gal. New Orleans 70c.

13 lbs, Gran. Sugar, $1. 13 lbs. Soft A Sugar, $1. 1 lb. Best Tea, 50c.

Bes Calico 5½c. Cheap Calico 3½ at 4c.

60c Underware for 48c. 25c Cotton——, 19.

10c Ginghams, 8½c. Boys' and Men's Boots very cheap.

New Brunswick Rubbers, retail 50 cents reduced to 39c.

Blair's Keystone Stationery for Holiday trade—Box Papers, etc.

Darby & Co's French Candy assortment just received and very fine. Best candies for the holidays

Our store room will be for rent after April first, 1886. Call at the store for information.

MARY A. DINGES, Owner. C. DINGES, Agent.

We also have a number of very desirable building lots, just outside the Borough limits and about 100 rods from the railroad station, facing the railroad, which we offer at $125, and $150 for corner lots, on easy terms by monthly at the ments on two or three years time. Apply at, store. Very Truly, MARY A. DINGES

C. DINGES, Agent. Proprietress.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

Is Excellent in Lung Troubles.

Dr. Enoch Calloway, LaGrange, Ga., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with wonderful success in all Lung troubles, also find it has no equal in Summer Diarrhoea of Children." jan

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte, druggists. jan7y

Invalids who are wasting away from a want of proper action of the liver, stomach and bowels, will find Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine a constitutional specific and a fountain of vitality and vigor, as refreshing and exhilarating as a cool, gushing spring of water to the parched and fainting traveler in the desert. $1.50.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn, oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage. tf

NEW COAL YARD.

A new coal yard has been opened in connection with the Centre Hall Roller Mill, where all kinds of soft and hard Coal will be sold at reduced prices for CASH or on grain account. 13m

Sold March 4.

PUBLIC SALE.—At the residence of the undersigned, 2¼ miles east of CENTRE HALL, on Thursday, MARCH 4: Three good work horses, 6 milk cows, (2 fresh) 2 two-year-old bulls, one 3-yearling bull, 1 1-year-old heifer, four calves, all horn cattle are No. 1 short-horn breed; one Yorkshire sow and pigs, six No. 1 shoats, broad-wheel wagon and box good as new, good two-horse wagon, Champion combined reaper with rake and dropper, good grain drill, good land-roller, Millheim cultivator, No. 1 hay rake, long sled, new log sled, carriage, good fanning mill, good set of hay ladders, 28 ft. long; 2 new South Bend plows, 2 Mollie Stark plows, Heckendorn plow, corn scraper, Centre Hall planter, double shovel plow, 2 good harrows, 2 1-horse cultivators, hay fork and pulleys, one harpoon, Lewisburg feed cutter, double and single trees, fifth chain, Lidey grain cradle, manure sled, wagon hoister, six good hand rakes, 2 three-tongue hay forks, 4 shaking forks, other forks, grubing hoe, shovel, emory grind stone, 2 buggy poles, pair double harness, pair new heavy breichbands, set of cruppers, 2 set of plow gears, collars, hames, check lines, 2 single lines, bridles, halters, 2 lead reins, 4 good nets, about 25 steer chains, collar chains, cross-cut saw, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

J. N. Leitzel, Auct. GEORGE DURST.

Sale March 2.

PUBLIC SALE.—At the residence of the undersigned, one mile west of FARMERS MILLS, on Tuesday, MARCH 2: Four head of horses, 1 stallion 3 years old, 1 mare 3 years old, 1 horse 2 years old, 1 brood mare with colt 7 years old, 1 one year old colt, 1 spring colt, 3 cows, 1 bull two years old, 1 heifer 2 years old, 5 yearling calves, 10 head of sheep, 7 hogs, 4-horse wagon, 2-horse wagon, 2-horse spring wagon, hay rake, reaper, 2-horse cultivator, 2 1-horse cultivators, drill, Barsheer plow, Imperial plow, Bull plow, 2 shovel plows, grind stone, hay fork and rope, threshing machine, shaker and power, fanning mill, 2-horse sled, 2 pairs spreads, double and whipple trees, log chain, fifth chain, set tug harness, set front gears, set plow gears, 3 set flynets, collars, bridles, 2 pair bed steads, table, dinner bell, etc. Sale at 10 o'clock.

J. N. Leitzel, Auct. JACOB HOMAN.

Sale Feb. 16.

PUCLIC SALE.—At the late residence of D. S. Auman, dec'd, in Poe Valley, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 10 a. m.: Two cows, 2 head of young cattle, 4 shoats, threshing machine, strap, tread-power, and fixings, fanning mill, 2-horse wagon, 2-horse sled, corn planter, reaper and mower, plow, harrow, grind stone, hay by the ton, potatoes, apples, 2 beds and bedding, ½ dozen chairs, ten-plate stove, corner cupboard, table, dinner bell, meat, meat stand, garden vegetables, grain in the ground, and many other articles. SALLY AUMAN.

J. H. Ruhl, Auct.

Sale Feb. 25.

PUBLIC SALE.—At the residence of the undersigned, ½ mile north of Tusseyville, on THURSDAY, FEB. 25: One bay mare, 7 years old; 1 King George colt; 4 cows (one fresh,) 1 bull, 1 calf, 4 Chester White shoats, one new Conkling wagon, new top buggy, new Buckeye grain drill, strawcutter, plow, harrow, cultivator, pair of hayladders, 1-horse sled, good grain cradle, double and single trees, set of cruppers, set of breech bands, single harness, collar and breast strap, set of fly-nets, collar and bridles, 2 hair-stuffed collars, checks and other lines, grain bags, ⅓ interest in Osborne mowing machine, Household Goods. Cook and room stoves, new ten-foot extension table, bedsteads, tables, chairs, meat vessels, 2 barrels vinegar, &c. Sale at 12 o'clock.

WM. GROSSMAN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration de bonis non upon the estate of Daniel Fauber, deceased, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

20jan6t WM. WOLF, Adm'r, Centre Hall, Pa.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

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CLAREMONT COLONY!
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CLAREMONT COLONY!

A new House every 16 days in the last 6 years. Our village, only 32 months old, has 5 stores, 2 hotels, 2 churches, school, newspaper, factory, foundry, 4 steamboats, 2 trains and 2 mails daily. Land rapidly advancing. Send, send, send **by all means**, send for circulars with 4 maps, 36 Photographic cuts of houses, all about the wonderful growth of our colony, its soil, climate, markets, business opportunities, health, prices, terms, and 36 other distinct subjects. Farms for $200 on monthly installments to those having employment without leaving their situation. Address **J. F. MANCHA**, Claremont, Surry Co., Va.

MARKETS.

Reported by EVANS BROS., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 56 North Water St., Philad.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Cheese and all kinds of Country produce. Quick sales, good prices and quick returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1886.

BUTTER.		
Creamery, Penn'a, extra		35
" Western "		34
EGGS.		
Penn'a, Del and Md., per doz	crates	23
" " " "	bbls	22
Western, ex brands "	crates	23
LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, straight, nearby	per lb	8
" mixed "	"	8
" Western, straight	"	9
" " mixed	"	8
Roosters	"	6
Ducks, Spring	"	12
Turkeys	"	10
DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, extra, young	per lb	11
" poor to medium	"	10
" old toms	"	
Spring Chickens, dry picked	"	19
" scalded	"	9
" Ducks	"	12
LIVE CALVES AND SHEEP.		
Calves, Del & Md, prime	per lb	8
" Fair to good	"	6 6¼
" Common stock	"	3 4
Sheep, prime	"	4
Lambs, extra	"	6
Live Cattle	"	5
Hogs, live	"	5¾
Pigs, live	"	4 5
Dressed Pork	"	5 5¾
NUTS.		
Chestnuts, per bushel	$2 00	2 25
Shellbarks, do	"	80
Walnuts, do	45	50
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.		
Cabbage	per basket	25
"	per 100	$4 00
Apples, new	per bbl	1 50
Potatoes, Early Rose	per bus	68
" Burbanks, choice	"	70
" Mixed Lots	"	55
HAY AND STRAW.		
Timothy, choice	per ton	$17 50
" fair	" 12 00	15 00
Cut Hay	"	21 00
Rye Straw	"	20 00
Wheat Straw	"	11 00
Oat Straw	"	10 00
SEEDS.		
Timothy	per bu 1 90	2 00
Clover	per lb 9¾	10
Flax	per bu	1 40
CHEESE.		
N Y Factory, choice		10½
Ohio, fat, fine		10
DRIED FRUIT.		
Pitted Cherries	per lb 9	10
Raspberries	"	14
Blackberries	" 7½	8
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	"	3¾
do pared	"	10
Apples, ¼s	"	3
do sliced	"	4
BEANS.		
New Marrow	per bus	1 75
Old do	"	
Marrow Pea Bean	"	1 50
White Kidney Bean	"	1 90
Red do do	"	2 00
Green Peas	"	1 15
WOOL.		
Tub-Washed	per lb 22	33
Unwashed	" 22	28
FEATHERS.		
Choice Geese	per lb	50
Prime	" 47	49
Chicken	" 4	5
Turkey, as to quality	" 7	8
Duck	" 25	30
HIDES.		
Hides, Dry	per lb 10	12
Calf, Salted	" 11	12
Hides, Green, Steer	" 5½	6
" " Cow	" 4	5
" " Bull	" 4	4½
" Salted Steer	" 8	9½
" " Cow	" 8	8
Sheep Skins, per piece	25	75
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Lard, Country lots, prime	per lb 6¾	7¾
Tallow, Solid	"	5
" Cake	"	3½
Honey in Comb	" 10	11
Country Soap	" 5	6

☞Price Current Subject to Market Fluctuation

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26.—Wheat was dull and lower, with 88½ bid and 88½ asked for Jan.; 88½ bid and 88¾ asked for Feb. Corn was quiet and weaker, with 47½ bid and 48 asked for Jan.; 47 bid and 47½ asked for Feb. Oats were dull, with 41½ bid and 41½ asked for Jan.; 39½ bid and 39¾ asked for Feb.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

The receipts for the week: Beeves, 2,700; sheep, 9,000; hogs, 5,400. Previous week: Beeves, 3,500; sheep, 11,000; hogs, 6,300.

Beef cattle were in good demand and prices, in sympathy with the West, advanced a fraction. Extra 5¼a6c, good 4¾a5¼c, medium 3¾a4¼c, common 2¼a3¾c.

Sheep were in fair demand and firm. Extra 5a5½c, good 4¼a4¾c, common 3a3¾c.

Lambs were lower, at 3¾a6¾c.

Hogs were in good demand and firmer at 6a6¾c.

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	18	Eggs	20
Ham	12	Sides	8
Shoulders	8	Potatoes	30
Lard	6		

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, Red	$ 85	Oats	$ 30
Wheat, White	80	Rye	55
Corn, shelled	40	Barley	65

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weight and prices.

COAL.

We expect to have a full line of coal within the coming week, which we will offer at the following prices for cash or grain.

Egg	$ 4 50	Small Stove	$ 4 65
Broken	4 50	Pea	2 90
Lump	4 50	Soft	2 50
Chestnut	4 50		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Best Roller Flour	$ 1 40	Bran per ton	15 00
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 15	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
Middlings per ton	18 00	Chop per ton	22 00
		" retail per cwt	1 35

Prices at J. D. Long & Son's,

SPRING MILLS, PA.

Small Stove Coal	$ 4 50	White & mixed	$ 50
Chestnut	4 20	Butter	18
Egg	4 10	Eggs	20
Pea	2 65	Potatoes	35
Snow Shoe	2 50	Lard	6
Red Wheat	85	Pork	5
Beef	5c to 6c.		

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.—A tract of timber land, in the Seven Mts., one mile south of Potters Mills, containing 105 ACRES, 108 Perches. Bounded by lands of W. J. Thompson, Sam'l Treaster, McCoy heirs and others, being the land of the heirs of Evan Evans, and is well covered with Yellow and Pitch Pine and young Chestnut timber. The tract is almost level and a public road leads direct to it from the turnpike. Will be sold reasonable. Apply to G. L. GOODHART.

16dec3m Centre Hill

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, there will be exposed at public sale, at the late residence of Joseph Shirk, dec'd, 1½ miles west of Potters Mills, Potter township, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 6, at 2 p. m. the following real estate, late the property of said Joseph Shirk, viz: A valuable tract of FARMING LAND, in Potter twp., bounded by lands of Daniel Fleisher, George M. Harter, Thos. Stiver, and others, containing 130 ACRES, more less. Thereon erected a Two-Story Frame Dwelling House, nearly new, Bank Barn and other outbuildings. There is a good Orchard on the place, a never-failing spring of excellent water at the door, from which it is piped to the barn.

Also a tract of MOUNTAIN LAND, within a mile of the farm, bounded by land of Joseph Neff, Uriah Slack heirs and others, containing about 30 ACRES, and is covered with a good growth of timber. Terms will be made known on day of sale. H. C. SHIRK & D. B. BRICKIN,

Adm'rs of Joseph Shirk, dec'd.